REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

YEAR 1904-1905.

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

Introduction.

1. The hopes which were raised last year by the apparent return of normal monsoon conditions and by the real advance in prosperity of almost every department of Government were doomed to be but short lived and a rainfall both insufficient and unseasonable added one more lean year to the records of this unfortunate Presidency. Amidst the despondency caused by the trials of the agricultural population, there was, however, one gleam of hope in that plague, which had for so long harassed a country already stricken by famine, appreciably diminished both in the extent of its ravages and in the virulence of its attack. General as was the disorganization caused by plague, its effects were probably nowhere more pronounced or its results more lamentable than in the check given to the progress of primary education, upon which the future well-being of the country so much depends. Especially welcome therefore is the proof furnished by the educational statistics for the past year that the disease was by no means so destructive to the work of village schools as in some of the previous years. A substantial rise in the number of births, accompanied by a decrease in the number of deaths, gives ground for hope that the normal balance will soon be restored as a result of the gradual disappearance of the scourge. The failure of the monsoon, while modified in the Deccan and Southern Mahrátta Country by copious cyclonic rain in September, was pronounced in Northern Gujarát, and a prolonged break, which lasted for six weeks, had damaged the crops almost beyond hope of recovery when the rain finally came. Liberal remissions and suspensions of land revenue were given by Government, and though test works and relief works were necessary in certain tracts, they did not attract large numbers, the people subsisting for the most part on the produce of their cattle, for which fodder was available throughout the greater part of the fair season. Although distress was not acute, the character of the season can well be gauged by a glance at the figures of land revenue collections, which decreased by nearly 85 lákhs of rupees from those of the previous year. Depending, as the Local Boards chiefly do, upon collections of Local Fund Cess, remissions and suspensions of which automatically followed those of land revenue, the year was not suitable for the initiation of any considerable works by these Boards, and their activity was for the most part confined to necessary measures of protection and conservancy. Although there was a slight increase in the area of land cultivated, yet as a result of the deficient rainfall in the Presidency proper and the low inundation in Sind, the net area of land ultimately cropped fell by 1 per cent. below the figures of the previous year. The dryness of the last ten years is no doubt responsible for the obvious tendency to replace food crops by cotton, although the high price realised for cotton in the last two or three years must have given a considerable stimulus to the process. Plague and agricultural depression were responsible to some extent for a large decrease in the number of civil suits instituted, and also for the variations in the number of registrations of different instruments recording transfers of, or encumbrances upon, property. As a bad harvest is usually associated with an increase in

crime, the slight increase in the year under report was neither unexpected nor alarming, especially as serious crime diminished to an appreciable extent. If a glance be taken at the financial results of the year, other than those dependent on land revenue, they will be found on the whole to be satisfactory, the excise returns in particular indicating that the people were for the most part not so hard pressed as to be compelled to abstain from their favourite luxuries. Although the check to the foreign trade of Bombay is disturbing, it was due to a decline in the exports of raw materials, which fell off probably not so much as a result of a lessening demand for Indian produce as of bumper harvests in other parts of the world. The decline in foreign trade was more than counterbalanced by a large increase in the coasting trade and it is significant that this increase was due to coastwise movements of that very produce, which did not leave Bombay for foreign ports. The Indian demand was evidently keen enough to replace or perhaps overcome the foreign one. While the large decrease in opium revenue seems to some extent accidental, the increase in the salt revenue was the direct result of the reduction in duty and holds promise of a continuous expansion in the future. In general although the year was marred by a poor monsoon, it was one of progress and moderate prosperity in almost every direction.

Personnel of the Administration.

2. The office of Governor and President in Council was held by the Right Honourable Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. The posts of Second and Third Members of Council were held by the Honourable Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I., I. C. S., and the Honourable Mr. Edmund McGildowny Hope Fulton, C.S.I., I. C. S., respectively, except during the period from 15th October 1904 to 6th April 1905, when Mr. Fulton was on leave and Mr. (now Sir) Steyning W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I. C. S., acted as a temporary Member of Council.

His Excellency the Governor's movements.

3. His Excellency Lord Lamington left Mahábleshvar on April 28th, 1904, for Bombay in order to be present at the departure to England of His Excellency the Viceroy. After the embarkation His Excellency left for Mahábleshvar on May 1st, 1904. On the 7th of June he left for Sátára where he stayed until the 9th, leaving on that date for Poona. From Poona His Excellency paid a visit to Sholápur (August 19th-20th) preparatory to his departure to Bombay on August 22nd, for the opening of the Northcote Police Hospital. He returned to Poona on August 28th, where he remained until September 6th, on which date he left for a visit to Ahmednagar. His Excellency returned to Poona on September 10th. On the 1st October he left Poona for a tour in the Southern Marátha Country which included visits to Kolhápur (October 2nd-3rd), Belgaum (October 4th—9th), Dhárwár (October 10th—12th), and Bijápur (October 13th—16th), arriving in Bombay on October 17th.

His Excellency left Bombay by 11-10 p.m. train for Poona *en route* to Mahábleshwar and arrived there on the 18th October 1904. On the 28th November His Excellency left Mahábleshwar for Bhimtoli and thence to Bombay in the Royal Indian Marine Steam Launch *Bee* and arrived at Apollo Bunder at 5-35 p.m. on the 29th.

His Excellency remained in Bombay until December 12th when he left for a tour in Sind. The tour, which lasted from December 14th to January 15th, included visits to Karáchi (December 14th—19th), Hyderabad (December 19th—22nd), Umarkot where Christmas week was spent, Dhoronaro (December 20th), from which place Her Excellency Lady Lamington returned to Bombay, Khairpur (December 29th—31st), Lárkána (January 1st, 1905—2nd), Sukkur (January 3rd—5th), Shikárpur (January 5th), Quetta (January 6th—11th), and Jacobabad (January 12th—15th). From Jacobabad His Excellency

returned to Bombay where he arrived on January 17th. He left Bombay on February 10th on a visit to the Viceroy at Calcutta and returned to Bombay on March 2nd, immediately leaving however on a visit to Káthiáwár, the tour including visits to Wadhwán (March 3rd), Rájkot (March 3rd—8th), the Gir Forest (March 8th—10th), and Verával. He left Verával on March 10th by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer S. S. *Lhasa* and arrived at Bombay on the 11th March 1905.

4. Plague was prevalent during the year ending the 31st May 1905, but the cases and deaths were much fewer than in the preceding year, the figures being— Plague.

			Cases.	Deaths.
1904-1905	...	...	285,897	212,948
1903-1904	...	...	426,387	316,523

The month of June was as usual the month of lowest mortality, the number of cases and deaths reported being 3,532 and 2,593 respectively. The figures rose during July (8,503 cases, 5,909 deaths), August (26,351 cases, 18,379 deaths), September (43,300 cases, 30,868 deaths) and October (56,891 cases, 42,372 deaths). A slight improvement was noticeable during November (42,796 cases, 32,058 deaths), which continued during December (28,237 cases, 21,667 deaths), January 1905, (19,628 cases, 14,816 deaths) and February (16,948 cases, 13,080 deaths). The figures again rose in March (19,051 cases, 14,602 deaths). In the hot weather the number of cases very largely diminished, 13,932 cases, 11,027 deaths being reported in April and 6,728 cases, 5,577 deaths in May.

In Bombay City the disease was at its worst during February (2,787 cases, 2,383 deaths), March (3,545 cases, 3,085 deaths) and April (4,272 cases, 3,747 deaths).

In Karáchi plague was present throughout the year, becoming epidemic from January to May. There were 2,913 cases and 2,640 deaths in all as against 3,385 cases and 2,860 deaths in the preceding year.

At Aden plague broke out in the month of October 1904 and soon assumed an epidemic form. The highest figures were reached in February 1905, 1,151 cases and 1,057 deaths being recorded during the month. There were in all 2,308 cases, 1,985 deaths during the epidemic which lasted till the end of May 1905. The Settlement was declared free from plague in June 1905.

The Districts and Agencies most seriously affected were Khándesh, Násik, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur and Kolháp ur and Southern Marátha Country; but in the Southern Districts the plague was much less severe than in the previous year. Surat suffered from a serious epidemic. Plague occurred to a milder extent in every other District and Political Agency, except Thar and Párkar, Khairpur, Sávantvádi and Bhor.

There was no railway medical inspection in the Presidency proper during the year. Sea inspection under the Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations continued on the same lines as in the previous years.

The incidence of the disease among Europeans was as follows:—Bombay City 17 cases, 9 deaths during the year under report as against 23 cases, 7 deaths in the previous year; in the Mofussil 2 cases, 1 death as against the same number last year. At Aden there were 7 cases, 2 deaths among Europeans during the year.

The number of inoculations with plague prophylactic were as follows during the year; only 4,289 inoculations were performed in the Presidency proper and Sind, and the total is swelled by the large number reported from Aden:—

Aden	18,467
Bombay City	1,805
Karáchi City	422
Poona City and Cantonment	520
Dhárwár District	70
Belgaum District	553
Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country	44
Ahmednagar District	93
Surat District	40
Kaira District	406
Ahmedabad District	207
Ratnágiri District	129

making a total of 22,756.

Native States.

5. There were few events of any importance during the year. An heir was born to the Wadhwán State and the son of the late Rája Patangshah of Jawhár installed on the *gádi* of that State. Two or three young Chiefs joined the Imperial Cadet Corps. The staff of the Rajkumar College at Rájkot was considerably strengthened in pursuance of His Excellency Lord Curzon's scheme for the improvement of Chiefs Colleges in India.

Conditions in Native States were for the most part very like those which prevailed in the British districts to which they are most nearly adjacent. Beginning with the Southern Marátha Country States they formed a descending scale whose zero was represented by the States in Káthiáwár and Northern Gujarát. Although the crops were nowhere good they were very fair in the States at the top of the scale passing gradually through fair and poor to bad in the northernmost parts of the Presidency proper. On the whole the revenue declined by about seven lákhs. No relief works were opened, but where necessary, the people were helped by tagávi advances and by remissions and suspensions of revenue. Plague was much less virulent in the Southern Marátha Country States and the death-rate fell considerably. In the other States, however, where, in the preceding year, deaths from plague were not such a conspicuous feature of the returns, the death-rate was very generally higher. The birth-rate was somewhat higher in the majority of the Gujarát States and in the Southern Marátha States, but fell off slightly in the Konkan and Deccan States. Education exhibited fair progress in practically every State and increasing attention was paid to the medical requirements of the people. With the exception of Káthiáwár where the increase was more serious, there was a slight increase in crime in the larger and more settled States due, no doubt, to poverty following on scanty crops and high prices. In the more backward States crime for the most part decreased, a fact which seems to show that the wild tribes are gradually settling down to peaceful cultivation. The work of the Civil Courts did not vary much from that of last year, and with the exception of Káthiáwár and the smaller Southern Marátha States there was but little change in the number of documents presented for registration. As a rule, the various States could attempt but few original public works and such expenditure as could be incurred was devoted almost entirely to repairs. Although the trade of the Káthiáwár ports improved especially in exports, the figures for Cutch show a decline under both imports and exports. In Native States as in British districts the year was a dull one and no active progress was possible.

6. A detail survey was continued in Hyderabad and Karáchi, and the topographical survey of the whole of Sind is expected to be complete by the end of the next field season. Great Trigonometrical Survey.

7. Tidal observations were continued as in the previous years, and at the same stations. A line of levels running from Sujáwal to Sukkur was executed in Sind and connected at Kotri with an old line executed between 1858 and 1862. Tidal operations.

8. The most important new work undertaken during the year was the survey of the tálukdári estates in Ahmedabad. The field party in the Central Division, specially strengthened for the purpose, carried out either complete or partial classification and measurement of several Inám and Government villages. In the Northern and Southern Divisions the survey parties were engaged on miscellaneous measurement works and the preparation, duplication and repair of survey papers. Revision settlement rates were introduced into six tálukas and proposals for revised settlement completed, submitted or sanctioned for 15 tálukas or maháls. In addition original or revised rates were introduced into several Government or Inám villages and also into lands commanded by the Jamráo Canal in Sind. Revenue surveys and settlements.

9. Operations were carried on in Thána, Sátára, Khándesh and Násik. Bombay Forest Survey.

10. In addition to their ordinary duties the Land Records staff proceeded with the training of Circle Inspectors and Village Accountants in survey work, but some of the classes had to be abandoned owing to the unfavourable season which made it impossible to spare the men from their charges to attend the classes at head-quarters. The Record-of-Rights was newly started in 25 tálukas and continued from the previous year in those tálukas in which it had been left unfinished. Land Records.

11. In the whole Presidency and Sind the occupied area increased by 62,000 acres. The improvement was very marked in the Central Division, which accounts for nearly half the total. Sind and the Northern Division practically contributed the remainder, the increase in the Southern Division amounting to only about 1,000 acres. Occupied area.

12. There were 103 estates under the management of Collectors. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer had in his charge 621 estates of which 226 were those of tálukdárs or came under the provisions of the Tálukdári Act VI of 1888 and 52 under the Guardians and Wards Act. The unfavourable season adversely affected the realization of revenue and considerable disbursements of tagávi were necessary. Settlement registers were prepared for 16 villages. There were 484 estates under the Manager of Incumbered Estates, Sind. Nearly 2¾ lákhs were spent in the liquidation of loans and private debts, and the amount due to Government by the estates on account of loans has fallen to roughly Rs. 21,000. Wards and other estates under the management of Government.

13. Four Acts were passed during the year, of which the more important were an Act to amend the Khoti Settlement Act; an Act to further amend the Bombay District Municipal Act; and an Act to regulate the use of Motor-vehicles in the Bombay Presidency. In addition to these, four Bills were introduced dealing with the establishment of a Court of Wards and amendments to the Gujarát Taluqdars' Act and the Ábkári Act, as well as the amendment or repeal of certain other enactments. Legislation.

14. No important changes took place in the number and constitution of the Police Force during the year. Education showed further progress, the percentage of officers and men who can read and write now standing at practically 54. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of punishments awarded among the Bombay City Police, but there was an increase of over Police.

200 among the Mofussil and Railway Police. A gratifying increase is noted in the number of rewards. All the districts were represented in the Presidency competition shooting and satisfactory improvement was shown. There was a slight improvement in the percentage of convictions obtained in cases dealt with by the Police, both Mofussil and Bombay City, more especially so in cases of murder, dacoity and robbery. The value of stolen property slightly decreased, while that of property recovered showed a little improvement. The number of undetected cases showed a satisfactory decrease.

Vagrants.

15. The total number of vagrants, dealt with by the work-houses, fell to 115, of whom one was a female, and there was a corresponding decrease in expenditure.

Wild animals and snakes.

16. Although fewer people were killed by wild animals, a larger number died as the result of snake-bite in the year under report. A considerable increase also took place in the mortality amongst cattle. The number of animals destroyed and the amount paid as rewards both decreased considerably. A large number of new licenses were granted to agriculturists.

Chemical analyses.

17. The number of chemical analyses increased somewhat. In 204 cases of suspected human poisoning, poison was actually detected in 91 cases. Out of 286 samples of water analysed, 113 were classed as bad.

Criminal justice.

18. Two new judicial districts were constituted during the year. There was a considerable increase in the number of offences reported, notably of criminal force and assault, but the number of thefts decreased considerably. The percentage of convictions showed a slight increase over the figure of the previous year, while the percentage of cases returned as true fell a little. Bombay was the most, and Ratnágiri the least, criminal district. The number of persons tried summarily again increased, as did the number of youthful offenders dealt with under Section 31 of Act VIII of 1897. Punishments by fine increased; but those by imprisonment and whipping declined.

Prisons, civil and criminal.

19. On the whole the number of persons confined in prisons of all kinds showed a slight fall, although the failure of the monsoon in Northern Gujarát and the free application of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Codes and an increase in the number of convictions for offences against the A'bkári Act in Khándesh swelled the number at Ahmedabad and Dhulia respectively. Stricter supervision and discipline caused a substantial rise in the number of punishments inflicted on prisoners, which were, however, chiefly minor. Solitary confinement was more freely resorted to, but the application of this disciplinary measure was limited by the small number of cells available. The new system of marks appears to have had a salutary effect on the conduct of prisoners, as nearly 99 per cent. of the prisoners who might have been released under the system, if of average good conduct, were so released. Both the cash earnings of prisoners and the actual cash profits increased largely. Notwithstanding a lower daily average of prisoners, the number of admissions to hospital sensibly increased. The season was on the whole unhealthy and there seems no reason to suspect any less apparent cause. In none of the prisons were there any serious epidemics, and their immunity from plague and small-pox is worthy of remark.

Civil justice.

20. A very large decrease in the number of suits instituted was due partly to the introduction of the conciliation system under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act into Khándesh and partly to plague and agricultural depression. Although there was an almost general decrease in the number of suits of all

kinds, the most marked decrease occurred in the case of suits for less than Rs. 50. A slight improvement in the duration of uncontested suits was more than neutralised by a rise of almost 100 days in the average duration of contested suits. Some progress was made with the disposal of appeals and applications for the execution of decrees. A rise in the receipts of all courts was accompanied by a much higher proportionate increase in expenditure.

Execution of decrees of civil courts by the Revenue Department.

21. There was a slight improvement in the progress towards disposal by Collectors of civil courts' decrees referred to them, but arrears still exceed the references of an average year. The amount of decrees settled by mutual consent again increased as did that of remissions to debtors by their creditors. The area of land sold increased, and although the price realized per acre in some parts of the Presidency was extremely low the average price remained practically the same as last year.

Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

22. The most notable feature of the year in connection with this Act was the working of the conciliation system in Khándesh, the number of applications in that district alone being almost double the number of applications in the other four districts. There was a slight increase in the number of suits instituted in the four districts, which occurred chiefly in suits against agriculturists. The introduction of the conciliation system into Khándesh appears to have considerably reduced the congestion of the civil courts' files.

Registration under Act III of 1877.

23. A better harvest and a partial return to prosperity were probably responsible for a rise of 10,000 in the number of registrations. The most noticeable feature of the returns is the steady and continuous decline in mortgages of less than Rs. 100 in value, the average yearly registration during the triennium being 4,200 below the average. Deeds of gift, wills, and leases have all increased, due no doubt to the uncertainty engendered by successive years of plague and scarcity.

Registration under Act XVII of 1879.

24. A marked decrease in the number of registrations is attributable to the long continued severity of plague, which renders sávkárs less willing to advance money, and to the large tagávi issues of recent years, which diminish the cultivators dependence on the money-lender. The number of deeds of sale in Poona and Sátára is still very high compared with pre-famine figures, while mortgages both with and without possession continue to decline. Taken together these variations from the normal show that the ryots' personal credit has suffered from the effects of prolonged periods of scarcity and plague, and that the sávkárs regard no security as safe except that of absolute possession.

Registration of Joint Stock Companies.

25. There was a slight increase in the number of Joint Stock Companies on the whole. Sixteen new Companies were started during the year, while twelve went into liquidation. On the whole they appear to have been well conducted.

District Boards.

26. Judging from the attendance at meetings and the extent to which qualified voters exercised their rights, interest in local Government is still very lukewarm. With their resources crippled by an unfavourable season Local Boards could do little but mark time. While attention to water-supplies necessitated an increased expenditure, the income of all boards fell by more than 4 lákhs and the closing balance was less by 3 lákhs than in the previous year.

Bombay Municipality.

27. The revision of the prevailing assessments in the City, combined with activity in the house building trade and general prosperity, resulted in a large

expansion of the revenue, the income realised during the year exceeding the estimates by nearly 8 lákhs of rupees. The actual increase over the income of the previous year was 8½ lákhs, and the permanent increase of revenue is estimated at about 3 lákhs. The actual expenditure of the year was Rs. 85,91,618, and the actual income Rs. 93,36,112. The water works portion amounting to 12¾ lákhs of the proposed new loan of 37½ lákhs having received Government sanction, was raised during the year. Building operations proceeded with unabated activity, while considerable attention was paid to the inspection, improvement and demolition of insanitary houses. The public health was fair and there was a diminution of 7,250 in the number of deaths due to plague. More than Rs. 3 lákhs were spent on the metalling of roads, and 526 trees were planted along different roads in the City. A satisfactory increase is recorded both in the number of schools, municipal and aided, and scholars.

District Municipalities.

28. Throughout the Presidency there was a general increase in municipal income due partly to enhanced rates and taxes and partly to increased traffic in goods on which octroi realisations depend. Aggregate expenditure increased by nearly 10 lákhs, of which a fair proportion went towards the improvement of education and on measures for the comfort and safety of the community. The wasteful effects of plague were not so pronounced, and the financial position of most of the municipalities showed some improvement. At the close of the year Municipal balances aggregated roughly 24½ lákhs of rupees, while liabilities on account of loans amounted to 48½ lákhs.

Bombay Improvement Trust.

29. The year under report was one of pronounced progress in the operations of the Improvement Trust. The Colába reclamation is now practically ready for the commencement of building operations. Three additional schemes for Police accommodation received the sanction of Government, while good progress was made with the accommodation at Wodehouse Road and Nágpáda. The housing of people displaced by the operations of the Trust received its earnest attention, as did the representations of the Municipal Commissioner in respect of street schemes for the accommodation of the working classes. The development and maintenance of vested lands proceeded satisfactorily. New schemes denominated IV, V and VI, providing for the expansion of the city at Chowpáti and Dádar, were formulated. Nearly 52 lákhs of rupees were spent on the acquisition of properties, while acquired properties produced a revenue of Rs. 4 lákhs. A fresh loan of 50 lákhs of rupees was raised in September 1904, and the year closed with a credit cash balance of almost 60 lákhs.

Volunteering.

30. As usual camps of exercise were held by the various Volunteer Corps in the Presidency Proper and Sind. Government sanctioned a slight addition to the strength of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

Marine.

31. Plague at Aden was responsible for a pronounced fall in the numbers of both European and Native seamen engaged. At Bombay there was a fair increase in the number of Native seamen engaged, the number of Europeans remaining practically stationary. Desertions decreased considerably. While the financial position of the Bombay Shipping Office improved, that of the Aden Office receded in sympathy with the curtailment of its activity.

Port Trusts: Bombay, Karáchi and Aden.

32. The receipts of the Bombay and Karáchi Port Trusts which amounted to Rs. 66 lákhs and 29½ lákhs, were the highest recorded for both ports. Aden had a much less favourable year having had to face increased expenditure, while receipts slightly diminished. Large exports of wheat were again the cause of Karáchi's prosperity. A beginning was made with the new docks at Bombay, and allowing for mishaps satisfactory progress was made with the construction of the dams. A committee of experts was appointed during the year to advise

on future measures for the extension of the port of Karáchi, but the result of their deliberations had not been announced by the close of the year. Famine in Arabia and plague at Aden largely account for the temporary decline in the trade of that port. Dredging operations were actively continued, and such other measures taken for the improvement of all three ports as are called for by expanding trade.

Indus Conservancy Department.

33. With the exception of a substantial increase in the river-borne traffic between Sind and the Punjáb, due to the inability of the railway to cope with the heavy exports of wheat, there was nothing of more than ordinary interest in the operations of the Indus Conservancy Department.

Co-operative Credit Societies

34. Although it was found impossible to register any societies during the year under report, a good deal of progress was made in organisation and in settling the lines along which development should proceed. Twelve societies were registered after the close of the year and several others are almost ready for approval and registration.

Crop area.

35. In the Presidency proper a further fall of 1 per cent. in the net cropped area took place and the figures are now 4·6 per cent. below those of 1895-96, the year before the famine. Similarly in Sind a low inundation was responsible for a decline of 11·6 per cent. in the area under cultivation. While there was a very general decline in the area sown with food-crops, a fall in the area under bajri from 48 to 28 lakhs of acres is noteworthy, but was counterbalanced by an increase of 24 lákhs of acres under jowári. These variations were due to the abnormal character and distribution of the rainfall. Wheat however continues to advance steadily, especially in those parts of Thar and Párkar served by the Jamrao and Mithrao canals. The variations in other food-crops call for no remark. Cotton declined by over 5 per cent. in the Presidency proper but increased by over 5 per cent. in Sind, where the experiments on the growth of Egyptian cotton, if as successful as they promise to be, should cause a large extension in the cultivation of this crop. A deficient rainfall and a further fall in price adversely affected the cultivation of tobacco, the area under which fell from 72,000 acres to 52,000 acres. Oil seeds decreased both in the Presidency proper and Sind. There was a slight advance in irrigational cultivation in the Presidency proper, chiefly from wells, but the low inundation restricted such cultivation in Sind.

Crop experiments.

36. Owing to the difficulty of finding suitable crops the number of crop experiments declined.

Agricultural experiments.

37. The unfavourable rainfall completely ruined the greater number of a large series of experiments which were to have been undertaken. Four new farms in Dhárwár, Khándesh and Sind were started during the year, and devoted more particularly to experiments on cotton cultivation. Interesting results were obtained, but these must be checked by further experiments ere they can be given practical effect. Experiments on manures, insecticides, hybridisation of cottons and the introduction of exotic varieties were continued as in previous years.

Advances to cultivators.

38. The prevalence of famine conditions was responsible for an increase of 1 lakh of rupees in tagávi given for permanent improvements and for an increase of 3 lákhs in the amount given for the purchase of seed and cattle. The Gujarát Districts were responsible for the greater part of the increase, tagávi having been freely given for the extended cultivation of irrigated crops rendered necessary by the poor outturn of the kharif harvest.

Breeding operations.

39. The removal of all such restrictions as branding caused a very considerable increase in the demand for the services of Government stallions. By the appointment of a State-paid Veterinary Graduate as manager of the Northcote Gowshala, Government will be enabled to exercise an effective control over the operations of that institution.

Fairs and shows.

40. Cattle fairs were held in the Sátára and Sholápur Districts and for an initial attempt were fairly successful. The Committee of the Ahmedabad Horse Show held a very successful meeting.

Meteorology.

41. The principal features of the monsoon in the year under report were its deficiency and its failure to extend freely into the interior. Two cyclonic storms, which came over from the head of the Bay of Bengal, partially compensated for the failure in the Deccan, but to a much smaller extent in Gujarát, where the total rainfall was only about half the normal. On the whole the monsoon was unfavourable and crops suffered very generally.

Prices and wages.

42. As a direct consequence of the unfavourable season prices were very generally higher, those of staple food-grains rising by as much as 20 per cent. in Gujarát. There was in some districts a slight tendency for wages to rise, but they did not keep pace with rising prices, and in general the year was a hard one for the skilled and unskilled labourer alike.

Forests.

43. Save in Sind, where the action of the river often causes considerable changes, variations in the area of forest were slight. Considerable progress was made with the demarcation of boundaries and ride-cutting. Owing to scanty rainfall and poor inundation Sind fared rather worse in the matter of forest fires than in the previous year as also did the Southern Circle, but the Central Circle reports a gratifying decrease to 6·8 per cent. of the whole in the area traversed by fire. Abnormal conditions adversely affected reproduction from seed and shoots but did not retard new growths from stools in felled areas. Communications, especially in the Dángs, received careful attention and the financial results of the year's working were satisfactory.

Manufactures and industries.

44. Away from the large towns new industries make but little progress and capital finds almost its only outlet in the ancient and profitable practice of usury. The mineral resources of the country are, however, arousing interest and considerable activity was shown during the year in the exploitation of known or suspected deposits of manganese ore. The cotton mills had a prosperous year but the "gins" scattered throughout the districts soon worked up all the available supply of cotton and had to be closed. There is little sign of any general development of minor industries, but they are occasionally established to supply local needs. Ancient industries linger on in towns to which they have brought fame, but the adherence of the craftsmen to stereotyped designs and their general lack of technical skill prevents any active demand for their wares except as curios.

Trade.

45. The most noteworthy features of the trade of the Presidency proper in the year under report were a large advance in the coasting trade and a check for the first time in five years to the foreign trade. On the whole the sea-borne trade of the Presidency increased by 186 lákhs of rupees, but foreign trade fell in value by 51 lákhs, due to a considerable decline in exports which more than neutralised a large increase in the imports of foreign goods. Karáchi, however, continued its record-breaking career, and as a result the sea-borne trade of Sind increased by 9 crores to 37 crores of rupees. The chief features in the trade of the year were undoubtedly the large exports of wheat from Karáchi and the decline in the exports of raw cotton and seeds from Bombay.

Bombay.

The figures for the Presidency proper depend almost entirely on those of Bombay which took 80 per cent. of the total trade. On the whole, imports increased by over 3 crores of rupees and of the increase over 2 crores was on account of yarn and textile fabrics. A considerable rise in the imports of raw material was due to an increase in volume and not in prices. A rise of Rs. 58 lákhs in the imports of raw cotton was one of the most noticeable features of the year's trade and affords interesting evidence as to the activity of the mills. The steady advance in the imports of woollen goods is interesting and points to the growth of some slight preference for woollen garments. The decline in exports already mentioned was chiefly due to a large falling off in the exports of raw cotton and seeds amounting to 6 crores and 75 lákhs of rupees respectively. Other interesting features of the export trade were the large decline in exports of opium, which would have been still higher but for inflated prices, and the further decline of Bombay from its position as an entrepôt for the Persian Gulf and East African littoral. A large increase of 156 lákhs of rupees in exports of merchandise coastwise from Bombay was the cause of the large increase in the coasting trade. Movements of food stuffs and of both raw cotton and finished cotton goods to other parts of India were on a much larger scale than last year and account for the prosperity of this branch of the trade of the Presidency. Land trade, both internal and external, showed considerable improvement and larger imports of food-grains were accompanied by larger exports chiefly, however, of European cotton manufactures. The larger imports of food-grains were no doubt due to the poor harvests in Bombay, and it is perhaps a fair deduction that the increased buying power of other provinces as shown by their larger demand for European goods was in part due to the high prices obtained for their grain as a consequence of the resulting demand of this Presidency.

Sind.

As in previous years, the export of wheat was the backbone of Karáchi's trade, although a very general increase under other heads promises well for the future of the port. Exports of grain and pulses advanced from 7 crores to 12 crores of rupees, while those of vegetable oil, raw hides, bones and raw wool also improved. On the whole, imports which were the highest on record improved by nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ crores of rupees, the most noticeable increases being under the heads machinery and mill work, sugar, and cotton and woollen goods. As at Bombay, there was a marked improvement in the coasting trade to the extent of 50 lákhs of rupees under imports and 61 lákhs under exports. The improvement in the sea-borne trade was accompanied by an increase of 19 per cent. in the external land trade and it is satisfactory to note the progress in the trade with Seistan.

Aden.

Although the foreign and Indian trade of Aden declined, inland trade increased by over 4 per cent. owing chiefly to very large exports of grain from Aden to the mainland of Arabia where the failure of the crops had produced a keen demand. Two unfavourable seasons in succession had adversely affected the coffee crop, and as a result the value of shipments fell by over 26 lákhs. Transactions in grey piece-goods declined by $18\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, the decrease being due partly to unsettled conditions on the mainland and partly to the growth of direct exportations to certain markets instead of through Aden. The figures for last year were somewhat exceptional owing to the large Government transactions in connection with the Somaliland expedition and hence the decline this year does not represent a real set-back to the prosperity of the port.

Public Works.

46. A detailed account of the works carried out during the year will be found in chapter IV. The total expenditure on works of all kinds, Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds, amounted to nearly $68\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of rupees, of which $8\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs was Imperial and $45\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs Provincial outlay. Civil Buildings necessitated an expenditure of 23 lákhs and Communications 11 lákhs, while works carried out in relief of famine by the Public Works Department, cost roughly Rs. 26,000.

Irrigation.

47. The total expenditure on irrigation works in the Presidency and Sind was 48½ lákhs of rupees as against 52 lákhs in the previous year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 13,58,584 were spent on Works and Rs. 20,85,207 on repairs. A full account of irrigational works and revenue for the past year is given in Chapters IV and V. A notable feature of the year's work was the completion of the automatic sluices at Lake Fife whereby an increase of 46 per cent. in the available storage of the reservoir has been effected. Considerable progress was also made with the masonry dam at Chankapur in connection with the Girna Left Bank Canal. In all divisions careful attention was paid to small tanks, a large number of which were put into repair and also investigated for their irrigational possibilities. A preliminary survey was carried out for the proposed Mahi River Canal, which, it is estimated, would protect roughly 30,000 acres of rice and 10,000 acres of rabi. The survey of the proposed reservoir on the Sábarmati was commenced, but the preparation of the project has been suspended until it is known to what extent the Native States concerned will participate.

The surveys in the Deccan, chiefly under the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty, included investigations for canals on the Godaveri, Ghod, Nera Right Bank, the Bhima, the Uina, Kukari, Uula, Ghatprabha at Gokak and Pravara to command some 4,200,000 acres, and good progress has been made with the projects.

The total area irrigated from the Deccan and Gujarát Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was 131,905 acres against 87,819 acres in the previous year. The gross assessed revenue rose from Rs. 7,79,638 in 1903-04 to Rs. 8,45,905.

In Sind the inundation was moderate, the river reaching the fair irrigating level of 13 feet at Bukkur for 40 days in the year. In general the canals worked well with the exception of the Unharwah and Sukkur Canals, where difficulties were experienced from erosion and consequent silting. Fair progress was made with tree planting on the banks of canals. As usual the discharges of the Indus were measured at Sukkur and Kotri, while silt experiments were continued at the former of these two places.

The Indus River Commission in addition to its important systematic hydrographic and topographic surveys and study and record of the conditions of the Indus undertook borings to determine the possibility of a weir at Sukkur

The area irrigated by all classes of works in the Province was 2,923,928 acres against 3,151,807 acres in the previous year and 2,625,671 acres in the year 1902-03. The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 66,47,292, of which Rs. 4,91,958 were on account of direct and Rs. 61,55,334 on account of indirect receipts, the corresponding figures for the years 1902-03 and 1903-04 being Rs. 56,97,586 (Rs. 4,67,651 direct and Rs. 52,29,935 indirect) and Rs. 73,33,716 (Rs. 5,00,835 direct and Rs. 68,32,881 indirect) respectively.

Railways.

48. During the year 205 miles of railway were opened for traffic. The most important addition was the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway, having a length of 120 miles. Several important new lines were under construction, fair progress having been made with the new Mátherán Tramway. The conversion of the Wadhwán-Rájkot section of the Morvi Railway to the metre gauge was completed during the year and the new line opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The earnings of all the more important lines showed a distinct improvement.

Finance: General.

49. Owing to a change in accounts procedure at the Mint both the gross revenue and expenditure were roughly 3 crores less than in the previous year. There was nevertheless a real fall in Imperial Revenue chiefly on account of smaller realisations under Land Revenue and Opium. Provincial receipts increased by 49 lákhs of rupees, while Provincial expenditure was nearly 4 lákhs more than in the previous year.

There was an increase of more than 11 lákhs of rupees in Salt Revenue. This was partly due to the reduction of duty which led to increased sales and partly to the fact that sales in the preceding year were shorter than usual owing the destruction of large quantities of salt in a cyclone. Other important increases were 14¾ lákhs in Excise, 18¾ lákhs in Customs Revenue, 1½ lákhs under Forest, and over 4 lákhs under Tributes. A decrease of over one crore of rupees in Land Revenue is due to last year's figures having been inflated by large recoveries of outstanding dues. The diminished demand for Malwa opium in China caused a decrease of nearly 18½ lákhs in Opium receipts. The saving in Imperial expenditure was for the most part due to the absence of those refunds on duty-fed sugar which had necessitated considerable payments in the previous year and to reduced expenditure under "Political" in Káthiáwar and Aden. Expenditure under other heads showed slight variations either of increase or decrease but not to any great extent. As the profit on silver coinage at the Mint is not now credited as revenue the figures both of Revenue and expenditure which formerly helped to swell the volume of Imperial accounts now find no place in the respective totals. Imperial.

Provincial revenue increased by 49 lákhs of rupees of which 43 lákhs under Land Revenue were due to larger contributions from Imperial revenues. The other most prominent increases were one of 5 lákhs under Excise, 2 lákhs under Stamps and 1½ lákhs under Forests. Receipts on account of interest on Provincial Loans and Miscellaneous receipts showed a slight decline. Although Provincial expenditure on the whole increased by nearly 4 lákhs of rupees there were considerable variations in the expenditure under different heads. Heavy recoveries in 1903-04 of takávi advanced in connection with the famine caused a decrease of nearly 9 lákhs in Miscellaneous expenditure, but against this have to be set off an increased expenditure of more than 5½ lákhs for the destruction of locusts and of 3 lákhs on Education. Increased expenditure of more than 1 lákh was incurred in connection with "Superannuation" allowances, increased salaries to officers of the Indian Medical Service, and charges on account of Law and Justice, chiefly in the matter of salaries. The only prominent decrease other than "Miscellaneous" was one of about 1 lákh of rupees representing a payment made last year in connection with Delhi Darbar charges. Provincial.

50. Gold bullion to the extent of more than 50 lákhs more than in the previous year was tendered by the public in exchange for rupees. Roughly 6¾ crores of rupees were struck on Government account and for the Native States of Sirohi, Dungárpur, and Bansvara. The conversion of the Sirohi currency was completed during the year, but the conversion scheme for the two latter States proved abortive. Nearly 240 lákhs of bar silver was received on account of the Ingot reserve which Government has decided to maintain. Over 2 million Straits Settlements dollars were coined on behalf of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore. Mint.

51. In continuation of last year's activity there was a further increase of 77 lákhs in the average monthly net circulation of notes. The circulation of notes of higher denominations, which to a large extent is an index of the course and volume of trade, was higher in both number and value for the greater part of the year than the corresponding circulation of the previous year. There seems to be a distinct tendency to the wider use of the Rs. 5 note at the expense of the Rs. 10 note. Issues of small silver coin fell by over 50 lákhs and issues of gold coin by about 38 lákhs. Some new forgeries came to light during the year. Currency: Presidency Circle.

Although the value of notes in circulation decreased by nearly 75 lákhs, there was an increase of over 12,000 in the issue of notes of all kinds. The value of Foreign notes encashed increased by 22 lákhs. Karáchi Circle.

52. The land revenue demand, which was some 23 lákhs less than that of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 4,10,07,849. Collections, which amounted to Land Revenue.

Rs. 3,08,96,780, were less than those of the previous year by about 85 lákhs of rupees owing to suspensions and remissions of revenue in tracts where the crop suffered from deficient rainfall. The large decrease in the number of distraints, especially in the Northern Division where the crops were very poor, affords ample evidence of the sympathetic manner in which the cultivators were treated.

Sea Customs, Bombay.

53. As compared with last year there was a rise of over 10 lákhs in the Bombay Customs House receipts. Save for an export duty on rice and rice-flour which yielded about 3 lákhs, the whole of the receipts were derived from import duties. Owing to the payment of refunds of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar having ceased, expenditure on this account declined by more than 3 lákhs. There was a noticeable contraction from 4½ lákhs to 2¾ in the average drawback paid during the last five years, as compared with the average of the previous five years' period. The value of goods bonded still further decreased.

Karáchi and Sind Ports.

The net Customs receipts at Karáchi and other Sind ports increased as compared with last year by more than 21 per cent. As at Bombay, there was a considerable fall in the value of refunds made in connection with bounty-fed sugar.

Land Customs.

Some changes were made in the Káthiáwár frontier and a cordon of preventive posts placed round the Dhandhuka táluka. Receipts on the Káthiáwár frontier were much larger, but a true comparison is not possible, as the frontier was not established throughout the whole of the previous year. Larger imports of salted fish from Goa increased the revenue on the Goa frontier.

Opium.

54. A pronounced fall in the Chinese demand for Málwa opium, due most probably to excessive shipments last year and to enhanced duty, resulted in a fall of nearly 18½ lákhs of rupees in Imperial opium revenue, the exports declining by more than 6,300 chests. A slightly increased demand for opium for home consumption was responsible for an increase in the amount of duty realised of about Rs. 30,000 The first effect of the introduction of the single shop system into Bombay and Khándesh was a pronounced fall in the sales of opium. The smaller sums realised by way of duty were far more than compensated by the large amount paid by vendors in Khándesh for their licenses. But as no maximum selling price had been fixed, the vendors raised the selling price in some cases by more than 50 per cent. It is feared that this large enhancement of price will stimulate smuggling and illicit consumption. Accordingly it remains to be seen what effect it will have on the working of the single shop system, which present many difficulties. The increased selling price of opium was responsible for large decreases in the sales of opium in three of the monopoly districts, but in three others there was a slight increase coinciding with the disappearance of famine conditions. Actual sales of opium decreased in British districts by about 9 per cent., but rose slightly in Native States.

Sind and Aden.

An increase in the selling price was responsible for a decrease in the sales of opium in Sind, and a consequent fall of about Rs. 7,000 in the opium revenue realised. A decrease in opium consumption at Aden was one feature of a year of depression at that port.

Salt: Presidency proper.

55. For the Salt Department the year under report was an extremely active one, as not only had large quantities of salt lost in the cyclone of 1903 to be replaced in order to bring up stocks to a safe level, but measures taken to meet a substantial increase in the demand following on a reduction of duty. The actual stock of Barágra salt now amounts to 63 lákhs of maunds. There was a large increase in the production and also in removals of sea salt, while imports from Goa improved to some extent. In Gujarát the full benefit of the recent reduction of duty has gone to the consumer, but elsewhere in the Presidency his share

has varied from 2 to 8 annas. It is difficult to explain why this should be so, but the apathy of the people of Bombay, and difficult communications in the Deccan, are probably the real explanation of the continuance of high prices in these places. The chief departmental events of the year which are of general interest were the abolition of the monopoly for the sale of Barágra salt and the admission of private traders, and the selection of a site for a new set of salt works near Bombay. Increased consumption following on reduction of duty caused an increase of more than 11 lákhs of rupees in salt revenue.

Production was good and the balance at the close of the year had increased by almost 50,000 maunds. A fall of nearly 3 annas per maund in the selling price caused an increase of almost 1 pound per head in the average consumption. Owing to the increased consumption the revenue increased by some Rs. 67,000. Sind.

At Aden there was a fall of nearly 8,000 maunds in the quantity of salt produced, and a corresponding fall of Rs. 1,500 in the revenue. Exports from Shaikh Othman fell by 17,000 tons owing to the disorganisation caused by plague. Aden.

56. The Abkári returns for the year clearly indicate that the people were much better able to indulge their taste for such luxuries as toddy and country spirit even if they were unwilling to pay the higher price demanded for opium. Receipts from still-head duty increased by almost 9 lakhs of rupees and the consumption of country spirit by 376,000 gallons, while the increase compared with the average of the previous five years was nearly double that quantity. There was a considerable increase in the number of trees tapped and taxed and in the number of license fees for the sale of toddy; the total revenue showing an improvement of about one lakh. Rum distilled in Poona could not compete with the lowered price of country spirit and the issues of rum which exceeded 10,000 gallons last year practically vanished entirely. The revenue derived from the sale of intoxicating drugs increased by nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees, the increase in duty on *charas* from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per seer more than making up for the resulting drop in the quantity sold. On the whole, excise receipts exceeded those of the previous year by 17½ lakhs, a clear indication of reviving prosperity. A satisfactory feature of the Abkári Administration during the year was the large decrease in the number of cases of illicit distillation and other offences relating to liquor. Excise: Presidency.

In Sind, an increase in Abkári revenue was for the most part due to an increased consumption of country liquor, although opium and intoxicating drugs contributed to a lesser degree. There was an increase of over 200,000 gallons in the quantity of foreign liquor imported, chiefly destined, however, for Upper India. Sind.

The Abkári receipts at Aden fell slightly as might be expected in a year of dull trade. Aden.

57. Although the number of cotton mills remained the same, they were much more active, and the issues of cloth improved by more than 16 per cent. The most marked increase was in the case of grey goods, and this fact taken in conjunction with the continually diminishing imports from England of "greys" shows clearly the extent to which the native product is ousting the imported one. The amount of duty collected improved by more than 2¾ lakhs of rupees. Cotton Duties.

58. The gross revenue from all sources improved by over Rs. 2½ lakhs, increased receipts being obtained under practically every head. The increase in stamp revenue is one amongst many indications of reviving prosperity and brisker trade. Stamps.

Income tax. 59. The demand increased by 1·9 lakhs and collections exceeded those of the previous year by about ¾ lakh of rupees.

Local funds. 60. Expenditure on the revision of vernacular text-books and publication of books reduced the balance of the Central Book Depôt Fund by about Rs. 60,000. For the most part the balances of the various Excluded Local Funds increased. The balance of the Educational Funds decreased owing to the transfer of the funds to private trustees during the year.

Births and deaths. 61. Although there was an increase of over 71,000 in the number of births and a decrease of roughly 46,000 in the number of deaths, yet there was still an excess to the extent of 116,000 in the number of deaths. The main features of the year were outbreaks of cholera and small-pox which carried off more than 17,000 souls and a decrease of 57,000 in the mortality from plague, which, except in Bijápur and Násik, became generally less virulent. Although prices were in many district much above normal, the rise does not appear to have affected the birth-rate appreciably, for, except in Dhárwár, where plague was probably responsible, and the Upper Sind Frontier, where statistics are unreliable, the birth-rate rose in every Collectorate.

Emigration and immigration. 62. Save the seasonal movements which are characteristic of certain districts, there was no extensive migration of the labouring classes. A few emigrants still find their way to Africa and Burmah, but the completion of the Uganda Railway sent larger numbers back to their homes.

Medical relief. 63. There was a net increase of 18 in the number of medical institutions open at the end of the year. The number of in-door patients increased somewhat, as did the number of out-door patients at Municipal and Local Board institutions, but there was a fall in the number of out-patients at other Government aided hospitals and dispensaries. Admissions due to malarial fevers again decreased, but there was a slight rise in the number of admission of patients suffering from the other more common diseases. Receipts and expenditure exceeded those of the previous year and there was a slight rise in the average cost of each patient.

Lunatic asylums. 64. The seven lunatic asylums had a somewhat larger population than at the close of the previous year. A satisfactory improvement is recorded in the general health of the patients.

Sanitation. 65. With their resources for the most part crippled by a succession of bad seasons, Local Boards and Municipalities could not pay much attention to any large measures of sanitary progress. On the whole, however, they were sufficiently attentive to the more ordinary requirements of the people in their charge. Satisfactory progress continues to be made in bringing villages under the supervision of the Sanitary Department.

Vaccination. 66. Vaccination made satisfactory progress during the year, an increase of nearly 14 per cent. in the total number of operations having been effected. There was a considerable increase in re-vaccination during the year, but its value as a protection against small-pox is still not sufficiently realised by the people in general. Experiments with preserved lymph gave promising results.

Veterinary. 67. Cattle diseases were much less prevalent than in the previous year, the number of deaths reported being only 1,961. Black quarter was still somewhat active, but foot and mouth disease practically disappeared. Rinderpest appeared to be non-existent in the Presidency.

Education. 68. Owing to the general diminution in plague and the provision of increased resources the Educational Department had a very successful year. More than 300 new educational institutions were opened, and as a result of this additional accommodation and the diminished prevalence of plague, the number

of pupils increased by practically 80,000. University education made further progress as regards attendance, but the number of successful candidates decreased considerably. The attendance at the various Professional colleges improved, and the examination results were satisfactory. High schools of all kinds shared in the general revival, and, with one or two exceptions, were somewhat more efficient as a result of the revised grant-in-aid code. The Educational Department for the first time conducted the School Final Examination, admission to which was restricted by the exclusion of candidates prepared privately. The percentage of passes, which amounted to 25, was considerably lower than that in the Matriculation, in which nearly 39 per cent. of the candidates were successful. Primary education especially benefited, as was intended, from the increased grants, and an increase of 240 in the number of schools was accompanied by an improvement of more than 63,000 in the attendance. The examination results of the higher standards were satisfactory. Night schools were continued, but their results can hardly be described as encouraging. Technical education makes slow progress, but the colleges cannot attract more students until there is a better demand for their out-put. A satisfactory feature is the increase in the number of girls who are now receiving a primary education. Mahomedan education continues to advance, and a further increase of 12,000 in the number of pupils is recorded. The attendance at school of the children of aboriginal tribes and depressed classes was much better, and it is hoped that the provision of suitable masters of their own caste will attract many more such children in the future. Physical education received every encouragement, and cricket especially finds high favour.

69. There was a slight increase in the number of boys in the institution. The conduct of the boys was good, as was that of such former inmates as can be traced. Sickness was somewhat more rife, but there were few serious ailments. The new system of licensing boys to private employers worked well. Yerávda Reformatory School.

70. The number of publications registered was practically the same as in the previous year. None of them seemed of more than ordinary merit. Literature.

71. The number of native newspapers remained practically unchanged. Save in one or two instances, notably the decision of the Government of India as to the part to be played by India in any scheme of preferential tariffs, their general tone was one of critical opposition, which reached perhaps its most acute expression in their discussion of the Universities Act, the Official Secrets Act, the missions to Cabul and Tibet, and the Commercial Mission to Persia. Certain Marathi papers were indiscriminately hostile. The legislative measures of the Bombay Government were generally approved with the qualification that some of these measures went too far. Native Press.

72. Work was practically confined to the repair of ancient buildings. An interesting series of photographs was prepared. Archæology.

73. Changes in ecclesiastical jurisdiction led to a reduction in the strength of the Bombay establishment by two Chaplains. Services were held as usual by ministers of the Church of Scotland. Ecclesiastical.

74. Receipts were larger and issues less than in the previous year. Stationery.

75. An increased profit was made owing to heavier work and improved methods of payment to compositors. Government Central Press.

76. The balance in favour of the office improved by some Rs. 6,000. Government Photozincographic Office.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BOMBAY, 1904-1905.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

For—

AREA, ASPECT, CLIMATE, PRODUCTS.
HISTORICAL SUMMARY.
FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.
CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES: SYSTEM OF SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.
CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.
DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS.

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902, PART II, PAGES 1—78.

Tributary States.

1. In the following review of the administration of the Native States under the political supervision of the Government of Bombay the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position. The North Gujarát States, forming the most important group, lie mostly to the north of the Narbada and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States. The South Gujarát States, which lie to the south of the Tápti, are comparatively unimportant. The Marátha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the ghâts to the north and south of Bombay respectively. The Deccan and Southern Marátha Country States are situated in the southern and eastern portions of the Deccan plateau. The Province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement at Aden, including Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

2. The total area of these States is 63,870 square miles, the population according to the census of 1901 is 6,950,080, and the gross revenue is Rs. 4,55,43,723.

I—NORTH GUJARAT.

1.—CUTCH.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maha Rao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Bhuj; *Caste*—Jadeja Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—38 years; Educated privately at Bhuj; *Has male heirs.*

Area—7,616 square miles (exclusive of the Runn, which belongs to His Highness the Rao); *Population* (1901)—488,022; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 22,28,098; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 2,00,000 (sicca) for the maintenence of a British subsidiary force; *Military Force* (with Police)—1,107; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, bajri and inferior grains, cotton; *Manufactures*—Silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk stuffs, alum and saltpetre.

General.

1. His Highness made a tour in four tálukas to see personally the condition of the people and sanctioned large sums of money for their relief. His Highness visited Calcutta at the special invitation of the Viceroy.

Season and crops.

2. The total rainfall during the year amounted to only 3 inches 80 cents as against 14 inches and 7 cents in the preceding year. In consequence the year was one of scarcity. As fodder was scanty the export of grass was forbidden and, to encourage imports, duties on imported grass, etc., were remitted. Poor people were helped by the issue of tagavi for wells. In all 663 new wells were sunk. Gratuitous relief was given to people who could not work. During the year 15,518 people and 37,958 cattle emigrated to Sind. The system of issuing permits was however adopted.

Police.

3. The police force consisted of 572 foot and 254 mounted. Thirty-two policemen were employed on plague duty in Bhuj and Mándvi. They cost Rs. 1,56,074 as against Rs. 1,43,454 in the previous year. Offences reported to the police numbered 918 as against 1,001 last year. Of these 793 were sent for trial and in 676 cases conviction was obtained. Property valued at Rs. 31,197 was alleged to have been stolen, and of this 51·82 per cent. was recovered as against a percentage of recovery of 49·74 last year. There was a substantial decrease in serious crime.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cutch and Káthiáwár.*

Criminal justice. 4. The 45 criminal courts dealt with 2,135 cases as against 2,125 last year. Of the 3,624 persons affected, 1,638 or 45 per cent. were convicted against 46 in the previous year. There were 86 appeals; decisions were confirmed in the cases of 82 persons, modified in 33, and reversed in 32.

Prisons. 5. The twelve prisons held 1,982 persons as against 1,855 last year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 17,773 as against Rs. 23,276 last year.

Civil justice. 6. The 51 civil courts disposed of 4,192 cases out of 4,263 on the files as against corresponding figures of 4,259 and 4,471 last year. There were 846 appeals for disposal, of which 683 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 163. The decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed in 350 cases.

Registration. 7. The number of documents registered was 1,976 as against 1,933 and fees realised amounted to Rs. 9,517 against Rs. 8,767.

Municipalities. 8. The aggregate income of the seven municipalities was Rs. 30,123 as against Rs. 28,144 last year and expenditure Rs. 35,286 against Rs. 34,827.

Trade and customs. 9. Imports fell from Rs. 90,51,127 to Rs. 72,57,899 and exports from Rs. 36,60,474 to Rs. 13,19,374. The number of vessels which entered the Cutch ports was 3,015 against 2,994, while 4,088 vessels left against 4,279 in the previous year.

Public works. 10. Expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 2,04,349 as against Rs. 1,77,118 last year. A further sum of Rs. 44,010 was spent on the Anjar-Tuna Railway and Rs. 12,008 on tanks, wells and irrigation.

Revenue and finance. 11. The revenue of the year was Rs. 22,28,028 as against Rs. 19,46,579 mainly due to increase in land revenue for the year of accounts ending July 1904. The closing balance at the end of the year Samvat 1960 was Rs. 22,30,474, the opening balance being Rs. 16,42,816.

Vital stati 12. Births and deaths were 7,361 and 7,091, respectively, as against 6,852 and 8,669. The figures for deaths are exclusive of those registered in plague-affected towns and villages. The total number of attacks of plague and deaths were 1,927 and 1,644 as against 2,461 and 2,030 last year.

Medical. 13. Vaccinations numbered 17,752 as against 15,442 last year. The hospitals and dispensaries treated 85,117 patients at a cost of Rs. 38,109 as against 1,00,861 at a cost of Rs. 33,996 last year.

Education. 14. Schools numbered 132 and were attended by 6,683 pupils. Expenditure fell from Rs. 62,588 to Rs. 62,065. There were 98 Darbari scholarships, of which 58 were available to females.

Miscellaneous. 15. The nine Darbari stallions covered 93 mares, of which 10 foaled. A veterinary graduate was appointed during year. The infanticide rules were enforced as in the previous year. There were 89 breaches of the rules punished by fines of Rs. 560 as against 68 and fines of Rs 236 in the previous year. The number of marriages of Girassia girls fell from 216 to 197. Certain artizans of Cutch were sent with their exhibits to the Bombay Industrial Exhibition at State expense.

2.—KATHIAWAR.

Area—20,877 square miles; *Population*—2,329,196; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 1,80,49,960; *Tribute to British Government and His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda*—Rs. 10,78,684; *Military Force*—7,991; *Principal Articles of Production*—Grain, cotton, stone and Akik pebbles; *Manufactures*—Silk, gold and silver lace, carpets, copper and brass ware.

Chief events. 1. Kumar Shri Ramsinghji, heir-apparent of the Wadhwán State, was born on October 10th, 1904. His Excellency the Governor visited Káthiáwár, and on March 4th, 1905, delivered the insignia of K.C.S.I. to His Highness Sir Bhavsinhji, Thákore Sáheb of Bhávnagar, at Rájkot. The converted Morvi Metre-Gauge Railway was opened by His Excellency the Governor at Wadhwán on March 3rd, 1905. The old fourfold sub-division of the province was restored by the re-establishment of the Gohelvád Prant. The new Thána scheme worked satisfactorily.

Rainfall and crops. 2. The rainfall was scanty and the year poor, the crops varying from 4 to 8 annas.

Police and criminal justice. 3. The total strength of the police in the States and under the control of the Agency was 7,844, and the cost of their maintenance during the year under report was Rs. 12,18,435. The percentage of convictions was 60 in the States and 59 in the Agency. The percentage of recovery of stolen property was 48·06 in the States and 35·71 in the Agency. The number of serious crimes 5,510 in the States and 633 in the Agency jurisdiction shows a large increase. The number of dacoities and robberies rose to 710. The Agency Courts disposed of 815 original criminal cases and 31 appeals, while the State Courts disposed of 8,889 criminal cases and 653 appeals. There was a large increase in serious crime.

Civil justice. 4. The Agency Courts disposed of 2,432 original civil suits, 116 appeals, 19 miscellaneous civil appeals, and 84 political appeals. The State Courts disposed of 21,256 civil cases and 1,243 civil appeals.

Registration. 5. Four thousand and twenty-nine documents were registered as against 254 in 1903-1904. They affected property valued at Rs. 27,65,397. The increase is notable.

Trade. 6. The value of imports exceeded those of the previous year (Rs. 1,84,48,230) by Rs. 24,86,362. Exports show an increase of Rs. 1,01,11,450 on the figures (Rs. 1,96,93,070) of the previous year.

7. The States spent Rs. 15,18,860 on public works, while the Agency Engineer spent Rs. 1,34,104. — TRIBUTARY STATES. *Káthiáwár and Pálanpur Agency.*

8. The outstanding balance of tribute on the 31st March 1905 amounted to Rs. 4,62,330. — Public works. Tribute.

9. The receipts and expenditure of consolidated funds amounted to Rs. 2,09,940 and Rs. 2,17,153, respectively, as against Rs. 2,12,328 and Rs. 1,78,535 in the year 1903-04. — Local funds.

10. There were 103 hospitals and dispensaries in Native States and 21 under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The cost of their maintenance was Rs. 2,55,859 and Rs. 45,974 respectively. The total number of patients treated amounted to 653,341. The Rasulkhanji Hospital for women at Rájkot treated 169 in-patients and 2,017 out-patients at a cost of Rs. 12,359. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations increased from 54,157 to 65,325. — Medical.

11. The educational institutions numbered 1,238 with 84,594 pupils, an increase of 38 and 13,636 over the figures of the previous year. The total expenditure on education increased from Rs. 8,28,549 to Rs. 8,50,795. — Education.

12. There were 45 paddocks holding 54 stallions which covered 928 mares. — Horse-breeding.

13. At the end of the year under report there were 728 estates under japti. All the States and tálukas below Class IV are under the supervision of the Superintendent, Managed Estates. — Managed estates.

14. The new scheme for the Chiefs' College was brought into force during the year and is working satisfactorily. The Thakor Saheb Lakhajiraj of Rájkot has joined the Cadet Corps. — Miscellaneous.

3.—PALANPUR AGENCY.

Ruling Chiefs (First Class).	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khan, G.C.I.E.	Pálanpur ...	Pathan Mahomedan.	51	Privately ...	Has male heir.
His Highness Mahomed Sher Khan Babi.	Rádhanpur ...	Do. ...	17	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	.....

Area—6,392 square miles; *Population*—468,374; *Gross Revenue* (approximate)—Rs. 15,95,069; *Tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda*—Rs. 44,052; *Military Force*—898; *Principle Articles of Production*—Wheat, rice, jowari, bajri, cotton, gram, sarsav and mug.

1. The Agency comprises two first class States—Pálanpur and Rádhanpur (under British management during the Nawáb's minority)—and certain minor States and petty tálúkas. — General.

2. On the whole the year was uneventful. The minor Nawáb of Rádhanpur joined the Cadet Corps, while the Rána of Wáo was associated with the Manager in the administration of his estate. — Chief events.

3. Disputes as to alleged encroachments and petty thefts of cattle caused occasional disturbances on the Pálanpur-Sirohi border. — Relations with other states.

4. The rainfall amounted to only 4 inches and 23 cents. The withdrawal of the monsoon after the first fall of rain caused the early sown crops to wither. The September rainfall slightly improved matters, and liberal advances of tagávi removed all necessity for test or relief works. Rabi crops were, however, somewhat damaged by severe frost and rats. Many people are reported to have emigrated to Sindh. The condition of the cattle remained good, and there was no scarcity of drinking water. Rs. 21,791 were expended in tagávi advances to agriculturists (Rs. 8,856), loans to Managed Estates (Rs. 6,500), loans to petty non-jurisdictional tálukdárs (Rs. 5,800), and in the pay of the famine assistant, his establishment, and miscellaneous charges (Rs. 636). The condition of the people was not good but there was no extraordinary mortality. — Season and crops.

5. The gross revenue of Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharád and Wáo amounted to Rs. 12,37,157 as against Rs. 15,39,221 last year. The gross expenditure was Rs. 9,75,447 as against Rs. 12,98,861 last year. — Finance.

6. The total strength of the police was 4,059 and their cost Rs. 2,64,023. The total number of offences reported to the police fell from 1,105 to 1,052. The figures for the value of property stolen and recovered were Rs. 30,344 and Rs. 10,750 as against Rs. 28,698 and 12,223 last year, a percentage of only 35·4 against 42·5 in the preceding year. Murders increased from 8 to 11. Robberies and dacoities increased from 13 to 32. The percentage of convictions to arrests rose from 62·5 to 64·9. — Police.

7. Of 2,461 persons dealt with 1,061 were convicted. Of these 161 appealed with the result that 35 and 26 original decisions were respectively modified and reversed. — Criminal justice.

8. The daily average of prisoners in the 12 jails was 243·5. The total cost of the jails and prisoners amounted to Rs. 10,827. — Jails.

9. Of 3,439 cases for disposal 2,781 were disposed of, leaving arrears of 658 as against 799 last year. Of 190 appeals, 163 were disposed of, leaving 27 for disposal. — Civil justice.

10. Registration fees fell further to Rs. 57. — Registration.

11. Expenditure decreased from Rs. 34,887 to Rs. 28,603. — Public works.

12. The condition of the General Fund showed no improvement. The total Local Fund balance amounted to Rs. 41,794. — Local funds.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Pálanpur Agency and Mahi Kántha.*

Medical relief.

13. The 14 dispensaries had an average daily attendance of 566·4 as against 550 last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 27,496 as against Rs. 27,074 last year. Twelve vaccinators were employed and they performed 13,912 successful vaccinations, of which 7 were secondary, during the year.

Education.

14. The 68 schools had an average daily attendance of 2,678 as against 2,648 last year.

General.

15. A rest-house costing Rs. 5,000 was erected at Pálanpur by public subscription to perpetuate the memory of Her late Majesty. The control over the village police was transferred to the Superintendent of Police with the sanction of the Commissioner, N. D.

4.—MAHI KANTHA.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Major-General Sir Partapsingji, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Mahárája of Idar; *Residence*—Ahmednagar; *Caste*—Rathod Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—59 years; Educated privately; *Heir*—Has adopted heir.

Area—3,124 square miles; *Population* (1901)—361,545; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 9,21,578; *Tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda*—Idar Rs. 30,340; sixty-two small States—Rs. 99,191; *Principal articles of production*—Wheat, gram, cotton, and all common grains, marble and chalk; *Manufactures*—Dyed cloth.

General.

1. The Agency consists of the first class State of I'dar and sixty-two smaller States. Some of the latter pay tribute to I'dar and the British Government as well as to His Highness the Gáekwár, while some are under British management.

Principal events.

2. The year was singularly uneventful and there is little to record save the unfavourable character of the season due to deficient rainfall and severe frost. A new system for the import and sale of hemp and other intoxicating drugs was introduced in the States under the Agency. Bhamwar Himatsinghji, the son of the Maháráj Kumar and eventual heir to the gádi of I'dar, was betrothed during the year to the daughter of the Shekhawat Rája of Khandela under Jeypur.

Frontier questions.

3. The peace of the border was well maintained throughout the year. A border Court was held at Pal in February for the settlement of case between Mahi Kántha and Meywár and Mahi Kántha and Dungarpur and 31 cases were disposed of. Nineteen boundaries with Baroda were settled by officers from both sides, and one by the Boundary Commissioner, Baroda.

Season and crops.

4. The rainfall in September which varied from 2 to 5½ inches over the main block of the district, averted the total destruction of the kharif crops. The outturn varied from 12 annas in the Watrak Kántha to 2 annas in the Katesan Thána Circle. The average for the district was 8 annas. Severe frost at the beginning of February did much damage to wheat, castor-oil and cotton.

Police.

5. The strength of the stipendiary police was—Agency Police 514, Police of I'dar 583, Police of smaller States 436. The total cost fell from Rs. 2,04,427 to Rs. 1,87,768. The number of offences reported to the Police increased from 528 to 568. Of 701 persons sent for trial, 444 were convicted. Of stolen property valued at Rs. 12,542, property worth Rs. 3,466 was received, the corresponding figures for last year being Rs. 17,647 and Rs. 5,555.

Criminal justice.

6. The Magistracy dealt with 1,681 persons as against 1,544 in the preceding year. Of these 680 were convicted. The Political Agent disposed of 11 appeals, in four of which the sentence was confirmed.

Prisons.

7. Jails and lock-ups numbered 42 as compared with 39 last year. During the year they held 679 prisoners. The daily average in I'dar jails was 50·3 and in others 84·66. Exclusive of I'dar, the average cost per head was Rs. 84 as compared with Rs. 74 in the previous year.

Civil justice.

8. The number of civil courts increased by 1 to 41. Suits for disposal numbered 2,768, of which 2,545 were dealt with, leaving arrears of 223 as compared with 458 in the previous year. The Agency Appellate Courts disposed of 50 out of 82 appeals submitted, while the I'dar Court disposed of 30 out of 38. Out of 3,022 applications for the execution of decrees, 1,970 were disposed of.

Registration.

9. The number of documents registered was 149 as against 147 last year, the fees realizing Rs. 710 against Rs. 781 in the preceding year.

Public works.

10. I'dar spent Rs. 76,904 as against Rs. 36,829 last year on public works, the other States doing nothing but repairs and a few minor works.

Stamps.

11. Stamp revenue realized Rs. 4,991 as compared with Rs. 5,734 in the previous year.

Local funds.

12. The closing balance of the Agency Local Funds was Rs. 2,04,197 against Rs. 1,88,407 last year. Receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 1,03,966 and Rs. 88,177.

Vital statistics.

13. Births and deaths numbered 11,031 and 7,158 respectively as compared with 9,798 and 7,434 last year. Vaccinations increased from 10,044 to 11,464.

Medical relief.

14. There were in all 18 medical institutions working during the year. They treated 62,741 pátients at a cost of Rs. 20,128, the corresponding figures for last year being 59,228 and Rs. 22,605.

Education.

15. There were 121 schools of which 14 were girls' schools. The total number of children under instruction was 6,456 as against 6,315 last year. The cost fell from Rs. 30,189 to Rs. 28,574. There were in all 16 Mission Schools with an attendance of 522 as against 5 schools with an attendance of 117 last year. At the end of the year there were 24 Kumars on the roll of the Scott College. At the annual examination 56·5 per cent. passed in all subjects.

5.—REWA KANTHA.

Ruling Chiefs.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
His Highness Máhárána Shri Chhatrasingji.	Rájpipla ..	Gohel Rájput, Hindu.	43	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Has male heirs.
Máhárával Shri Fattehsingji.	Chotta Udepur.	Chawan Rájput, Hindu.	21	Do. ..	Has no male heir.
Máhárával Shri Mansingji.	Bária ...	Do. ...	50	Do. ...	Has male heir.
Máhárána Shri Sir Wakhatsingji.	Lunávada ...	Solunki Rájput, Hindu.	45	Do. ...	Has male heir.
Máhárána Shri Jorawarsingji.	Sunth ...	Punwar Rájput, Hindu.	24	Do. ...	Has no male heir.

Area—4,980 square miles; *Population*—479,065; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 21,86,245; *Tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár*—Rs. 1,30,801; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 24,382; *Military Force*—1,146; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, wheat, bájri, jowári, cotton, timber, maize, gram and mowra; *Manufactures*—Nil.

General

1. The Agency comprises one first class State (Rájpipla), five second class States (of which Chhota Udepur and Bálásinor are under British management during the minority of their Chiefs), 5 minor States and two Thána circles of 50 tálukás. Of the five minor states, Sánjeli, Umetha and Nárukot *alias* Jámbugoda, continued under Agency management.

Chief events.

2. The year was uneventful. His Highness the Máhárána Chhatrasingji of Rájpipla proceeded to Europe in April, and while in England had the honour of paying his respects to Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Empress and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Highness's elder sister was married to Máhárával Fattehsingji, the young Rája of Chhota Udepur. Lunávada formed a set of rules regulating future monetary transactions between money-lenders and agriculturists. For the summary settlement of accounts a Court has been brought into existence. This Court cannot pass decrees, but can, with the consent of the parties, examine accounts and settle the amount of the debts. The young Nawáb Jamiatkhanji joined the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.

Season and crops.

3. The rainfall was only half the average quantity and was unevenly distributed. In the different States the harvest varied from fairly good to good, except for rice. Cotton was above the average in Rájpipla.

Revenue and finance.

4. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 21,86,245 as against Rs. 21,06,905 in the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 20,31,411 as against Rs. 21,75,057 in the last year. Increase in total revenue is attributable to the expansion of cultivation and the recovery of suspended arrears of land revenue. The decrease in expenditure is chiefly due to smaller payments towards the discharge of the various States' liabilities.

Police.

5. The total strength of the police was 1,392 against 1,402 in the preceding year. Of 1,066 persons sent up for trial 701 were convicted. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 21,751, of which 25 per cent. was recovered.

Criminal justice.

6. The magistracy dealt with 2,374 persons as against 2,491 in the previous year.

Jails.

7. The number of jails remained unaltered but that of prisoners declined from 1,099 to 991.

Civil suits.

8. Including arrears of the past year the total number of suits for disposal was 4,334, of which 3,421 were decided, leaving arrears of 913 at the close of the year.

Medical.

9. New dispensaries were established during the year at Umetha, Wádia and Pándu. In all, 86,129 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 28,189 as against 80,722 and Rs. 26,089 in the previous year. Primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations totalled 19,631 as against 14,937 in the preceding year. Plague appeared in Rájpipla, Bária, Lunávada, Bálásinor and the Mehvás, and was responsible for 254 deaths, attacks numbering 458.

Education.

10. There were 169 schools as against 170. The number of scholars has, however, increased from 7,424 to 8,468.

6.—CAMBAY.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Jafferali Khan Saheb Bahadur; *Caste*—Mogal (Shiah); *Age*—57; Educated at Cambay; *Has no male issue.*

Area—350 square miles; *Population* (1901)—75,225; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 4,09,883; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 21,924; *Military Force*—236; *Principal Articles of Production*—Jowári, bájri, kodra, rice, wheat, cotton, pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco; *Manufactures*—Polished cornelian stones, cloths, dhotis, carpets, horn and ivory work.

Season and crops.

1. The rainfall was scanty and the harvest unfavourable.

Police.

2. The police numbered 170 and cost Rs. 24,009 against Rs. 22,041 last year. One hundred and seventy-five persons were arrested, and of these 78 per cent. were convicted as against 61. The value of stolen property rose from Rs. 4,961 to Rs. 19,633, and the percentage of recoveries fell from 51 to 26.

Criminal justice.

3. There was an increase in criminal work, 398 cases coming up for disposal as against 329 last year. Out of 669 persons dealt with by the courts 303 were convicted. There were 10 appeals, in 4 of which the sentences were upheld.

Jails.

4. The daily average jail population numbered 32 against 25, and the cost was Rs. 1,895 against Rs. 1,843 last year.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cambay, Dharampur, Bánsda and Sachin.*

Civil justice.

5. The civil courts disposed of 1,659 out of 1,939 cases. The Sadar Court decided 10 out of 13 cases that came up for disposal. The appellate courts heard 53 appeals, and in 28 cases confirmed the decrees of the lower courts.

Registration.

6. Four hundred and sixty-six documents were registered against 539 last year. Fees fell from Rs. 3,898 to Rs. 3,564.

Public works.

7. The total expenditure was Rs. 47,646. The gross earnings of the Cambay Railway amounted to Rs. 32,199.

Revenue and finance.

8. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 4,98,235 and Rs. 3,82,193 against Rs. 5,54,263 and Rs. 3,50,675, respectively, last year.

Medical relief.

9. The four medical institutions had an average daily attendance of 377 against 391 last year. The cost rose to Rs. 7,553.

Vital statistics.

10. The number of births was 2,058 or 27·3 *per mille* and of deaths 2,450 or 32·5 *per mille*, against ratios *per mille* of 23·06 and 30·25, respectively, in the previous year.

Municipalities.

11. The municipality of Cambay had an income of Rs. 9,592 and an expenditure of Rs. 13,183, the deficit, as usual, being made up by the State.

Education.

12. The 26 schools had an average daily attendance of 1,480·77 as against 1,311·75 last year. The cost of education rose from Rs. 14,131 to Rs. 19,743.

II.—SOUTH GUJARÁT.

1.—DHARAMPUR, BANSDA AND SACHIN.

Ruling Chiefs.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
Maharana Shri Mohandevji Narayandevji.	Dharampur ...	Sisodia Rájput.	42	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Has male heir.
Maharaval Shri Pratapsingji Gulabsingji.	Bánsda ...	Solunki Rájput.	41	Do. ...	Do.
Nawab Sidi Najab Ali Khan *alias* Ebrahim Khan.	Sachin ...	Suni Mahomedan.	20	Do. ...	Do.

Area—961 square miles; *Population* (1901)—161,342; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 12,00,147; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 9,154; *Military Force*—261; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, jowári, gram, pulses, sugarcane, molasses; *Manufactures*—Cotton cloth.

General.

1. The group consists of the three States of Dharampur, Bánsda and Sachin, all of which are second class States. The Sachin State is administered by an Assistant Collector under the supervision of the Political Agent, Surat, during the minority of the Chief. The marriage of Kumar Shri Vijaydevji, heir-apparent of Dharampur, was celebrated with the younger daughter of Maharana Shri Gambhirsingji of Rájpipla State. The minor Nawab of Sachin continues his course in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun.

Season and crops.

2. The season was favourable in Dharampur, less favourable in Bánsda and unfavourable in Sachin. Crops failed in some villages of the last named State, and scarcity of drinking water and fodder was also felt in some parts.

Condition of the people.

3. Kaliparaj preponderate in Dharampur and Bánsda. They are very backward but their condition shows signs of gradual improvement. The Mahomedan population is generally poor and backward. The few Parsis are generally well-to-do.

Survey.

4. The survey of all these States is now completed, except that of six villages of Dharampur which have been given out on lease.

Police.

5. The total strength of the Police force was 364 and its total cost Rs. 38,678. Offences reported to the Police numbered 164 as against 202. Two hundred and ninety persons were arrested, 281 sent for trial and 227 convicted—a percentage of 96·9. Property valued at Rs. 10,950 was alleged to have been stolen and of this Rs. 10,347 were recovered—a percentage of 94·49.

Criminal justice.

6. Three hundred and thirty-two offences were reported to the Police. In connection with these, 588 persons were brought to trial of whom 262 were convicted.

Jails.

7. There were three prisons in which 182 persons were confined during the year. The total cost of the Jail and Prisons amounted to Rs. 5,624.

Civil justice.

8. There were 327 suits for disposal as against 439 last year. Of these 299 were disposed of, leaving arrears of 28. There were five appeals and all were disposed of. During the year 616 applications for the execution of decrees were received; of these 287 were disposed of and 329 remained in arrears.

Registration.

9. One hundred and sixty-seven documents realising Rs. 788 in fees were registered as against Rs. 206 and Rs. 834 last year.

Municipalities.

10. Dharampur and Bánsda are municipal towns but no taxes are levied. The expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,227 and Rs. 1,733 was borne by the States.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Dángs, Surgána and Jawhár.*

11. There were 94,210 acres of protected and reserved forests which produced an income of Rs. 1,19,363. Forests.

12. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 64,795 as against Rs. 84,827 in 1903-04. Public works.

13. The gross income of Dharampur was Rs. 4,12,091 and its expenditure 4,09,949. The income and expenditure of Bánsda were respectively Rs. 2,90,883 and Rs. 2,71,840, while the figures for Sachin were Rs. 1,85,039 and 1,51,836. Land revenue is the chief source of revenue, but A'bkári produced Rs. 96,654 in Dharampur and Rs. 1,25,226 in Bánsda. Revenue and finance.

14. There were 3,520 births and 3,533 deaths as against 3,394 births and 2,885 deaths in 1903-04. Vaccination numbered 5,774 and cost Rs. 1,405. Vital statistics.

15. The four dispensaries treated 44,402 persons, there being a daily average attendance of 335·64. The total cost was Rs. 14,811. Medical relief.

16. There were 57 schools which accommodated 2,789 scholars and cost Rs. 18,472. Education.

2.—THE DANGS.

Area—660 square miles; Population—(1901), 18,633; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 25,264.

1. The condition of the people is good. This is due partly to a good season, and partly to the expenditure on new public buildings and wells, half of which has gone into the pockets of the people. The people are rapidly learning more civilized ways of cultivation and efforts are being made to fix the village sites by planting mango and tamarind trees, which should prove a great incentive. General.

2. The rainfall was below the average but well distributed. The crops were excellent. The Mhowra crop was also very good. Experiments show that in addition to jowári, potatoes, ground-nuts and tomatoes can be successfully cultivated in the Dángs. Season.

3. The Revenue receipts were Rs. 25,264 and expenditure Rs. 25,128. Revenue.

4. Crime further decreased, only 51 cases being tried during the year. Only two of these were serious. Abkári cases fell to 30 and Forest cases to 10. Crime.

5. There was no epidemic of any kind during the year. Fever was very prevalent in the cold weather. The number of patients at the Ahwa Dispensary has increased considerably. Vaccinations numbered 603. Public health and vaccination.

6. A primary school has been opened at Ahwa by the American Mission of Bulsár. Education.

7. Three new bazárs have been started and a new grain shop opened at Ahwa. Efforts are being made to induce some potters to live at Ahwa. Miscellaneous.

III.—NORTH KONKAN.

1.—SURGANA.

Ruling Chief—Prataprao Deshmukh; *Residence*—Surgána; *Caste*—Hindu Kunbi; *Age*—24 years; Educated at Surgána State School; *Has male heir.*

Area—360 square miles; *Population*—11,532; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 17,139; *Tribute*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli and timber.

1. Surgána is a petty State of 61 villages of which 46 are khálsa and 15 alienated. It is under the supervision of the Collector and the Political Agent, Násik. General.

2. Rainfall during the year was 56·49 inches as against 61·32 inches in the previous year. Rice suffered, but the rest of the crops yielded a good outturn. Locusts did a little damage. Season and crops.

3. The total strength of the Police was 13 and the cost Rs. 1,500. Of 7 persons sent for trial 6 were convicted. Stolen property was valued at Rs. 42 of which Rs. 24 were recovered. Police.

4. In all 103 persons were dealt with of whom 35 were convicted. Criminal justice.

5. During the year the Jail held 30 persons at a cost of Rs. 83. Prisons.

6. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 17,139 and the total expenditure to Rs. 18,011. Revenue and expenditure.

7. The number of births and deaths registered was 411 and 228 respectively. Vital statistics.

8. The attendance at the free State School was 24 as against 22 and the expenditure Rs. 204 as against Rs. 225. Education.

2.—JAWHAR.

Ruling Chief—Raja Krishnashah Patangshah; *Caste*—Koli; *Age*—26; *Has no male heir.*

Area—310 square miles; *Population* (1901)—47,538; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 1,74,003; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, timber.

1. The late Raja Patangshah died on 27th January 1905. His eldest son Raja Krishnashah was installed on the *gadi* on 19th April 1905. General.

2. The State is administered by the Raja with the assistance of his Kárbhári and under the supervision of the Collector of Thána, who is the Political Agent. Administration.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Jawhár and Janjira.*

Season and rainfall.

3. The rainfall at Jawhár was 82 inches and 76 cents as compared with 109 inches and 28 cents in 1903-04, and an average for the previous five years of 104 inches. The outturn of rice, nágli, and tur was about 12 annas. The price of food-grains remained steady as did the rates of skilled and unskilled labour.

Police.

4. The strength of the Police was 45 and their cost Rs. 4,237. Forty-nine offences were reported, in connection with which 54 persons were arrested. Of these 49 were put on trial and 39 convicted. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 2,301, and of this Rs. 1,983 were recovered. The percentage of recovery fell from 96·55 to 86·16.

Criminal justice.

5. During the year 208 offences were reported, in connection with which 329 persons were arrested. Of these 101 were convicted. One person was extradited into British territory.

Jail.

6. Fifty-four persons were confined in the State Jail, the daily average being 13·43. The total cost amounted to Rs. 533.

Civil justice.

7. There were 68 suits for disposal. Of six appeals pending two were disposed of.

Registration.

8. Sixty-nine documents were registered as against 83. Fees realised Rs. 83 as against Rs. 116.

Forest.

9. Receipts on account of Forests amounted to Rs. 10,225 against Rs. 3,302 in 1903-04. The increase is due to the sale of the forests of two villages for Rs. 8,500. Expenditure was Rs. 1,760 as against Rs. 1,662.

Public works.

10. The outlay on Public Works was Rs. 7,563, of which Rs. 6,419 were spent on communications.

Revenue and finance.

11. The revenue and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,38,928 and Rs. 1,32,528 as against Rs. 1,73,435 and Rs. 1,67,198 respectively in 1903-04, showing decreases of Rs. 34,507 and Rs. 34,673 respectively. The net decrease under revenue was, however, Rs. 17,331 and under expenditure Rs. 11,551. The closing balance was Rs. 35,670.

Vital statistics.

12. The birth-rate was 33·53 per mille as against 45·24 last year and the death-rate 24·54 as against 20·67.

Medical.

13. The State dispensary treated 2,839 patients at a cost of Rs. 2,280. In all 1,565 vaccinations were performed.

Education.

14. At the end of the year there were 158 pupils on the rolls as against 185 last year. The new Raja intends to open some rural schools.

Miscellaneous.

15. During 1904, 2,243 maunds of grain were advanced to 739 persons against 2,802 maunds to 607 persons in 1903. The decrease is due to the limitation of the system to registered occupants only.

IV.—SOUTH KONKAN.

1.—JANJIRA.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Sir Sidi Ahmed Khan, K.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Murud-Janjira; *Caste*—Habsi, Suni Mahomedan; *Age*—43 years; Educated at Rajkumar College, Rájkot; *Has no male heirs.*

Area—377 square miles; *Population*—97,311; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 4,88,970; *Military Force*—245; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, til, cocoanuts, betelnuts, timber, myrabolams, hemp and fish.

General.

1. The State of Janjira has a dependency in Káthiáwár, Jafarabad, with an area of 53 square miles, the figures for which are included in this summary. Janjira is administered by His Highness the Nawab Saheb under the supervision of the Collector of Kolába as Political Agent.

Season and crops.

2. The season was not favourable, the total rainfall being 72 inches against 127 last year. The rice and rabi crops were affected to some extent. Rice yielded 8 annas crops and the others 6 annas. The ravage of locusts seriously affected the outturn of cocoanuts and betelnuts. In Jafarabad the outturn of crops was only 4 annas.

Police.

3. The strength of the Police force remained at 165. The cost rose to Rs. 20,215 from Rs. 19,903 in the previous year. The Police apprehended 106 offenders, of whom 100 were committed for trial. Of stolen property valued at Rs. 3,000 property worth Rs. 720 was recovered.

Criminal justice.

4. The criminal courts disposed of 250 cases. There were 8 appeals, in 2 of which the sentence was reversed and in one other the sentence was reversed and the proceedings quashed.

Prison.

5. The daily average number of prisoners in the Jail at Janjira was 13·1 and at Jafarabad 6·9.

Civil justice.

6. Out of 619 suits for disposal, 557 were disposed of. Out of 918 applications for the execution of decrees, 786 were disposed of. Of 9 appeals 8 were disposed of.

Registration.

7. The total number of documents presented for registration was 846 affecting property valued at Rs. 3,08,851 as against 773 and Rs. 2,73,542 last year. Net profits amounted to Rs. 2,177 against Rs. 1,871 last year.

Forests.

8. The forest revenue amounted to Rs. 41,372 and expenditure to Rs. 9,168 against Rs. 40,738 and Rs. 12,270 last year. There were 53 forest offences.

9. The import and export trade of Habsan during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,42,753 and Rs. 2,85,763 respectively as against Rs. 4,34,255 and Rs. 3,05,447 last year. At Jafarabad imports totalled Rs. 3,92,282 and exports Rs. 1,95,778, a decrease of about 3 lákhs. TRIBUTARY STATES, *Janjira and Sávantvádi.* Trade.

10. Expenditure on public works in Janjira rose from Rs. 59,566 to Rs. 1,40,430, of which Rs. 88,896 were spent on His Highness the Nawab's new palace at Kesoli. In addition Rs. 9,640 were spent on the construction of new cattle-pounds and a police chowki. In Jafarabad Rs. 8,009 were spent chiefly on the construction of a rest-house and two school-houses. Public works.

11 Abkári realised Rs. 84,986 against Rs. 73,270; expenditure rose from Rs. 15,067 to Rs. 21,873. Abkári.

12. The total receipts and expenditure for the year were Rs. 5,93,335 and Rs. 6,56,071 against Rs. 5,72,488 and Rs. 5,31,302 in the previous year. The closing balance decreased from Rs. 6,71,846 to Rs. 6,09,110. Revenue and finance.

13. Births fell from 3,473 to 3,269 and deaths rose from 3,149 to 3,387. Vaccinations fell slightly to 2,742. The expenditure on sanitary works was Rs. 7,927 and was devoted to the improvement of the water-supply and general sanitation. Vital statistics and medical relief.

14. There were 68 State schools in the State proper and Jafarabad. They held 3,310 pupils as against 3,236 last year. The total cost of education amounted to Rs. 25,373 against Rs. 26,393 in the previous year. Education.

2.—SAVANTVADI.

Ruling Chief—Shri Ram Savant Bhosle, Sar Desai; *Residence*—Sávantvádi; *Caste*—Marátha, Hindu; *Age*—34 years; Educated at Belgaum and Rájkumár College, Rájkot; *Has male heir.*

Area—925 square miles; *Population* (1901)—217,732; *Gross Revenue* (1904-05)—Rs. 4,94,266; *Military Force*—300; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, náchni, vari, cocoanuts; *Manufactures*—Kuskus, fancy articles, embroidery, horn work, toys, etc.

1. The Dowager Rani Tarabai Saheb, widow of the late Sar Desai Phand Savant Bhosle, and aunt of the present Sar Desai, died on the 14th March 1905, at the age of about 60 years. General.

2. The rainfall (141 inches) was above the average of the past five years, but was not well distributed. Locusts caused damage to the extent of half the crops; bagayet crops were practically nil. The anna outturn of rice was between 12 and 16 annas, while náchni and other inferior crops yielded 6 to 8 annas. A good deal of difficulty was experienced in collecting the revenue, and one-eighteenth part of it had to be remitted. Relief works were started in certain villages above and below ghâts. The average daily attendance was about 100. Dole was given and liberal advances of takávi were made. The prices of staple food-grains remained almost stationary. Season and crops

3. The strength of the Police was 137, of whom 126 were enlisted policemen. They cost Rs. 14,052. 492 offences were committed during the year, and 813 persons arrested of whom 427 were convicted. Of stolen property valued at Rs. 3,939, Rs. 2,322 were recovered, a percentage of 58·8 against 25·4 last year. Police.

4. Eight hundred and thirteen persons as against 1,090 last year were dealt with by the 8 criminal courts. Of these 427 were convicted. There were 51 appeals; in 3 of these the original sentence was modified, and in 15 reversed. There was a decrease both in the number of offences and offenders. Criminal justice

5. The daily average population of the jail was 42·5. The cost was reduced to Rs. 3,006 by the exercise of stricter economy. Jails.

6. Including arrears, 2,440 cases were on the file for disposal; of these 1,951 were disposed of, leaving arrears of 489 as against arrears of 518 last year. The average duration of suits disposed of in all the courts was 3 months and 13 days, a decrease of 2 months and 11 days on the figures of the previous year. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the arrest, imprisonment and insolvency of judgment-debtors were made applicable to the State. Civil justice.

7. The number and value of documents presented for registration declined, the figures being 1,889 and Rs. 2,82,390. The net income from fees amounted to Rs. 7,640. Registration.

8. There is no Municipality. The affairs of the town of Vádi are managed under the Sávantvádi Town Wahivat Act. The income amounted to Rs. 1,00,186, and expenditure to Rs. 8,561. Municipality.

9. The strength of the corps on March 31st was 300, or 50 more than the sanctioned strength. A reduction is being affected gradually. The cost amounted to Rs. 48,614. Military.

10. The area of forest remained practically unchanged at 34,798 acres. Receipts totalled Rs. 56,235, and expenditure Rs. 14,286 as against Rs. 34,506 and Rs. 11,583 in 1903-04. Forests.

11. The total outlay on Public Works was Rs. 64,896. A wharf was constructed at the bandar and a new road made to connect it with the Arsonda Bazár. Public works.

12. The total receipts reached Rs. 5,30,705 as against Rs. 4,33,133. The increase was due to the adjustment of the dowry (Rs. 75,000) of the Rani Saheb paid by the Akalkot Darbár. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,27,626, or Rs. 50,728 more than last year. This was due to Revenue and finance.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sávantvádi, Savanúr and Sátára Jaghirs.*

the payment of two instalments of succession Nazrána (amounting to 1 lákh) in the year 1904-05. The closing balance was Rs. 6,40,457.

Local funds.

13. Receipts and expenditure totalled Rs. 46,710 and Rs. 52,106 respectively as against Rs. 47,184 and Rs. 54,044 last year.

Vital statistics.

14. The numbers of births and deaths were 5,106 and 5,341 as against 5,775 and 5,328 in 1903-04. Vaccinations numbered 5,115 as against 6,304 and were practically all successful.

Medical relief.

15. The number of institutions increased from 7 to 8. 23,053 patients were treated. The increase of 1,620 is chiefly due to the work of the Travelling Hospital Assistant on malaria duty.

Education.

16. The number of schools fell from 119 to 116 and that of scholars from 5,627 to 5,565, chiefly owing to the closing of four vernacular schools. Income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,038 and Rs. 27,456.

3.—SAVANUR.

Ruling Chief—Abdul Majidkhan Dilerjang Bahadur; *Residence*—Dhárwár; *Caste*—Pathán Mahomedan; *Age*—14 years; minor, being educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot; *Has no male heir.*

Area—70 square miles; *Population*—18,446; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 1,01,610; *Principal Articles of Production*—Cotton, jowári, rice, wheat, betel-leaf and cocoanuts; *Manufactures*—Saris, dhotars, etc.

General.

1. During the minority of the Nawáb the State is under the management of the Collector of Dhárwár as Political Agent, with his senior Assistant as Assistant Political Agent. The chief event of the year was the marriage of the Nawáb's eldest sister with Sayad Imam Hyder Bux, hereditary custodian of the Shah Alum Roza at Ahmedabad.

Season and crops.

2. The rainfall during the year was 27·72 inches and was equal to the average. The season was a fair one, the average outturn of crops varying from 10 to 4 annas for rice and wheat respectively.

Revenue and finance.

3. Receipts increased from Rs. 88,451 to Rs. 1,01,610, while expenditure also advanced from Rs. 84,181 to Rs. 1,24,547. The closing balance was Rs. 3,24,630.

Public works.

4. Expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 17,156.

Police and prisons.

5. The Police numbered 46 and cost Rs. 6,522. Twenty persons were sent for trial by the Police, of whom 9 were convicted. Eighteen offences remained undetected. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 2,305, of which Rs. 1,308 were recovered. There were 20 prisoners in the Jail during the year.

Criminal justice.

6. The three courts dealt with 122 persons, of whom 11 were convicted and 105 acquitted or discharged.

Civil justice.

7. There were 97 suits for disposal, of which 53 were disposed of. The Political Agent disposed of one appeal by confirming the lower Court's decision.

Registration.

8. Two hundred and twenty-four documents were presented, of which 223 were registered against 201 last year.

Municipality.

9. The receipts and expenditure of the Savanúr Municipality were respectively Rs. 5,283 and Rs. 4,330. The closing balance was Rs. 1,815.

Vital statistics and medical relief.

10. Births and deaths numbered 531 and 512, respectively, as against 508 and 1,257 last year. Attacks of plague and deaths numbered 127 and 97 as against 964 and 784 last year. Vaccinations numbered 505 as against 502. The Savanúr dispensary treated 10,925 out-door and 7 in-door patients at a cost of Rs. 1,431.

Education.

11. The number of schools remained at 11. The average daily attendance was 408 out of 600 pupils on the rolls.

V.—THE DECCAN.

SATARA JAGHIRS.

Ruling Chiefs.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
Parshram Rao Pandit Pratinidhi.	Aundh ...	Deshasta Brahmin, Hindu.	48	Privately ...	Has male heir.
Mudhoji Rao Naik Nimbalkar.	Phaltan ...	Kshatriya, Hindu ...	67	Do. ...	Do.
Shankar Rao Chimnaji Pandit Gandekar, Pant Sachiv.	Bhor ...	Deshasta Brahmin, Hindu.	51	Do. ...	Do.
Fatehsing Shahaji *alias* Bapusaheb Raje Bhosle.	Akalkot ...	Maratha, Hindu ...	10½	Do. ...	Has no male heirs.
Ramrao *alias* Aba Saheb Daphle.	Jath ...	Do. ...	19	Rájkumar College, Rájkot.	Do.
Rani Bai Saheb Daphle.	Daphlápur ...	Do. ...	76	Privately, at Mudhol.	Do.

State.	Area.	Population (1901).	Gross Revenue (1904-1905).	Tribute to British Government.	Military Force.
	Sqr. miles.		Rs.	Rs.	
Aundh	447	63,921	1,97,770	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Phaltan	397	45,739	1,70,924	9,600	*Nil.*
Bhor	925	137,268	3,77,072	4,643	*Nil.*
Akalkot	498	82,047	4,37,275	14,592	50
Jath	884	61,868	2,13,054	6,400	*Nil.*
Daphlápur	96	6,797	26,911	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Total ...	3,247	397,640	14,23,006	35,235	50

Principal Articles of Production—Rice, nágli, sava, jowári, bájri, wheat, gram, linseed, sugarcane, etc.; *Manufactures*—Cloth and ordinary garments, brass-pots, etc.

1. The Sátára Jághirs comprise the six States shown above. Akalkot and Jath are under Government management, owing to the minority of their respective chiefs. General.

2. In all the States the rainfall was insufficient and the kharif crops suffered severely. The average yield of the kharif crops was 4 annas and of rabi crops 6 annas. Season and crops.

3. The combined revenue of the Jághirs fell from Rs. 16,09,376 to Rs. 13,81,328 and expenditure decreased from Rs. 13,98,980 to Rs. 13,02,084. Revenue and finance.

4. The total strength of the Police rose from 579 to 608 and the cost from Rs. 67,223 to Rs. 67,968. The number of reported offences was 641 in connection with which 525 persons were arrested of whom 312 were convicted. The value of stolen property increased to Rs. 23,133 of which property valued at Rs. 9,441 was recovered. Police.

5. The criminal courts dealt with 1,742 persons, of whom 722 were convicted. Fifty-six criminal appeals were disposed of. Criminal justice.

6. There were 8 jails and 4 lock-ups in which 324 persons were confined at a cost of Rs. 8,119, against Rs. 8,739 last year. Prisons.

7. Out of 2,299 suits for disposal the civil courts disposed of 1,955. There were 181 appeals of which 142 were decided. Civil justice.

8. The number of documents registered fell from 4,373 to 4,273 and the fees realised rose from Rs. 5,102 to Rs. 5,181. Registration.

9. There were two Municipalities in Bhor and one each in Phaltan and Jath. The total income rose from Rs. 22,377 to Rs. 24,596 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 23,129 to Rs. 22,271. Municipalities.

10. The aggregate expenditure on Public Works rose from Rs. 1,45,608 to Rs. 1,53,321. Public works.

11. Births and deaths numbered 14,657 and 14,014 respectively against 15,185 and 13,767 last year. There were 1,259 deaths from plague in Akalkot and Jath. Vital statistics.

12. The six dispensaries treated 52,347 patients at a cost of Rs. 12,300. The cost of medical relief in the preceding year was Rs. 14,269. The number of vaccinations rose from 10,343 to 12,300. Medical.

13. The number of schools increased from 154 to 156. They accommodated 6,319 pupils against 5,641 at a cost of Rs. 44,982 compared with a cost of Rs. 41,270 in the preceding year. Education.

VI.—SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY STATES.

1.—KOLHAPUR.

Ruling Chief—Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL.D.; *Area*—3,165 square miles; *Population* (1901)—910,011; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 45,25,451; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—683; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, jowári, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, etc.; *Manufactures*—Coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hardware.

1. The nine feudatory Jághirs were all managed by their respective holders during the year. General.

2. Her Highness Sakwarbai Rani Saheb Maharaj proceeded on a pilgrimage to Benares. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Kolhápur in October. His Highness Chhatrapati Maharaj paid a friendly visit to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhávnagar and received a very cordial reception. The order of the Companion of the Indian Empire was bestowed upon Meherban Pirajirao Ghatge Sarjerao Vajarat, Ma-ab, Chief of Kágal (Senior), brother and feudatory of his Highness. Chief events.

3. The monsoon was irregular, and in consequence both the kharif and rabi crops fared ill. Water-supply was deficient, and the prices of the staple food-grains rose, the supply being somewhat short. Season and crops.

4. Police numbered 858 as against 873 and cost Rs. 82,423 as against Rs. 80,455 last year. Reported offences fell from 610 to 567 and 361 persons were arrested as against 457. In all 429 persons were put on trial, of whom 227 were convicted. Eighty-six persons were still awaiting trial at the end of the year. Property valued at Rs. 1,01,401 was reported to have been stolen and of this, property valued at Rs. 37,747 was recovered, a percentage of 37·22 as against Police.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhápur and Southern Marátha States.*

62 per cent. last year. The falling off is due to the fact that much of the property was lost in dacoities committed by non-residents in the State and consequently could not be easily traced. The notorious dacoit Salya bin Tatya Shinde of Kumbhaj was captured and executed.

Criminal justice.

5. The number of criminal courts increased from 62 to 65. 3,078 offences were reported as against 3,162. In all 6,589 persons came up for trial, of whom 1,221 were convicted, and 1,084 were still awaiting trial at the close of the year. The Sessions Courts disposed of 41 cases involving 130 persons, of whom 56 were convicted. Of 287 criminal appeals the applications were rejected in 65 cases, and the sentences confirmed in 86, modified in 46, reversed in 89.

Jails.

6. The number of jails and lock-ups remained stationary. The number of persons confined in them fell from 1,680 to 1,208. They cost Rs. 20,288 as against Rs. 19,944.

Civil justice.

7. The number of civil courts remained the same, although there were internal changes. Suits for disposal numbered 7,152 as against 6,517 of the previous year. Of these 4,714 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,438 at the close of the year as against 2,181. There were 433 appeals of which 156 were disposed of. Special appeals to His Highness the Maharaj's Court numbered 312, of which 62 against 134 were decided.

Registration.

8. Documents to the number of 5,493 were registered as against 5,483 and fees realised Rs. 27,773 against Rs. 28,297. The cost of the Department was Rs. 6,175 against Rs. 6,153.

Municipalities.

9. There were 8 municipalities. The revenue amounted to Rs. 89,080 against Rs. 62,579 and expenditure to Rs. 76,999 against Rs. 55,076, a larger amount being spent on Public Works. The 8 district municipalities had total receipts and expenditure of Rs. 22,834 and Rs. 23,091 as against Rs. 22,960 and Rs. 17,266 respectively in the previous year.

Forest.

10. The areas of reserved and protected forests were 341 and 182 square miles respectively. The outturn of the Hirda crop was very scanty, amounting to only 2,954 khandis as against 25,664 khandis last year. The failure was due to the destruction of the blossom by locusts. Receipts fell from Rs. 2,01,786 to Rs. 43,861 and expenditure from Rs. 1,30,400 to Rs. 34,731.

Public works.

11. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 2,99,127 as against Rs. 3,24,745 last year.

Vital statistics.

12. The number of births registered was 28,240 as against 27,163 and of deaths 34,546 as against 45,365, the ratios being 31·0 and 37·9 per mille respectively. There were 24,918 vaccinations as against 21,252. Of these 24,446 were successful.

Medical relief.

13. The number of medical institutions decreased by one and now amounts to 15. The number of persons treated was 141,915 as against 167,728. The total expenditure was Rs. 47,935.

Education.

14. The number of schools rose from 250 to 262 and of scholars from 8,823 to 11,062. The total revenue and expenditure were respectively Rs. 18,569 and Rs. 1,22,214 as against Rs. 15,409 and Rs. 1,17,335 of the preceding year.

Revenue and finance.

15. The gross receipts increased from Rs. 43,91,446 to Rs. 45,25,451 and the gross expenditure decreased from Rs. 42,85,630 to Rs. 42,33,308. The net receipts were Rs. 20,64,045 against Rs. 18,53,765 and the net expenditure Rs. 15,95,167 against Rs. 16,18,156. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 15,34,470.

2.—OTHER SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY STATES.

General.

1. The Southern Mahratta Country embraces the following eight States :—

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Tribute to British Government.	Gross Revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.
Sángli	1,083	226,128	1,35,000	15,68,854
Miraj Senior	339	81,467	12,557	2,99,908
Miraj Junior	210	35,806	6,412	3,71,345
Kurundwád Senior	185	42,474	9,618	1,53,462
Kurundwád Junior	114	34,003		1,95,038
Jamkhandi	524	105,357	20,840	11,10,753
Mudhol	261	63,001	2,671	3,01,773
Rámdurg	169	37,848	Nil	1,43,193
Total ...	2,985	626,084	1,87,093	41,44,326

Sángli and Miraj Junior continued to be under direct Government management, while the remaining States were managed by their respective Chiefs.

Chief events.

2. Meherban Gangadharrao Nilkant *alias* Nana Saheb Wadekar was invested with limited powers of administration on February 11th, 1905.

Season and crops.

3. The rainfall was insufficient and in consequence the crops were poor.

Legislation.

4. The Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883, Sángli State Regulation No. 1 of 1904 (adopted from Bombay Regulation No. XII of 1827) and Sángli State Regulation No. 2 of 1904 (adopted from Sections 2 and 20 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act No. XVII of 1879) were introduced in Sángli State during the year.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States and Khairpur.*

5. The police numbered 1,495 as against 1,469 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,94,514 as against Rs. 1,95,586 last year. 771 persons were sent for trial as against 800 last year. Of these 444 were convicted, a percentage of 57·5 as against 51·5 in the previous year. Property valued at Rs. 64,826 was reported stolen of which recoveries to the extent of Rs. 30,263 were made. The percentage of recoveries decreased from 51·7 to 46·6. Police.

6. 2,608 persons were dealt with by the courts and of these 653 were convicted, while 89 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. There were 99 criminal appeals, of which 88 were disposed of. Criminal justice.

7. There were 27 prisons, in which 713 persons were confined as against 777 last year. The cost decreased to Rs. 21,381 from Rs. 22,908. Jails.

8. Cases sent for disposal numbered 6,064 as against 5,896. 4,809 were disposed of, leaving arrears of 1,256. Of 579 appeals, 416 were disposed of, the closing balance being 163. Civil justice.

9. Documents registered numbered 6,148 and realised Rs. 22,013 in fees. Costs amounted to Rs. 4,834. Registration.

10. The forest area amounted to 97,990 acres. Receipts and expenditure were Rs. 21,446 and Rs. 10,486 as against Rs. 23,876 and Rs. 11,042 in the previous year. Forests.

11. The total outlay on public works rose from Rs. 2,21,534 to Rs. 2,85,165. Public works.

12. Municipalities numbered 31. Their aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 1,86,149 and expenditure to Rs. 1,17,839 as against Rs. 1,12,230, and Rs. 98,365 the corresponding figures for last year. Municipalities.

13. The gross revenue fell from Rs. 45,84,069 to Rs. 41,44,326. The closing balance was Rs. 37,46,230. Revenue and finance.

14. The Sángli Gold Mine Company has made good progress during the year and prospects are considered bright. Mines.

15. In the year under report there were 17,932 births and 24,602 deaths as against 16,550 and 38,241 in the previous year. Plague was much less virulent, accounting for only 9,190 deaths as against 25,310 last year. Vaccinations numbered 17,957 as against 14,481. Vital statistics.

16. The 23 dispensaries treated 173,461 persons at a cost of Rs. 51,463 as against 179,845 persons at a cost of Rs. 55,137 last year. Medical relief.

17. The number of schools rose from 247 to 256 and the attendance from 10,205 to 11,745. Total cost of maintenance increased from Rs. 99,301 to Rs. 1,07,163. Education.

VII.—SIND.

KHAIRPUR.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahommad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Khairpur; *Caste*—Talpur Beluch, Mahomedan; *Age*—70 years; Educated privately; *Has male issue.*

Area—6,050 square miles; *Population* 199,313; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 14,61,115; *Military Force*—377; *Principal Articles of Production*—Fuller's earth, sulphate of soda, cotton, wool, grain, seeds, ghi, tobacco, indigo; *Manufactures*—Cloth, leather, ivory work, swords, metal-work, cutlery, cotton, silk and woollen work, lacquered work and carpets.

1. The State was visited by His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie at the end of December 1904. Several important changes were made in the land revenue administration. General.

2. The cultivated area declined from 215,467 acres to 184,912 acres due to a less favourable inundation. Tagávi to the extent of Rs. 13,722 in money and Rs. 12,355 in kind was advanced to the cultivators. Season and crops.

3. Enactments were passed (1) for whipping juvenile offenders, (2) for the prevention of adultery, (3) to amend previous acts relating to Abkári, Salt and Ijara, (4) regarding irrigation, (5) to amend the law relating to public vehicles. Legislation.

4. The number of the police force was raised to 222. The cost in the year under report fell from Rs. 47,962 to Rs. 47,815. The number of accused arrested and sent for trial was 374, of whom 312 were convicted against 335 and 239 in the previous year. The total values of property stolen and of property recovered were respectively Rs. 5,211 and Rs. 3,411 as compared with Rs 9,774 and Rs. 2,179 in the previous year, the percentage of recovery rising from 22 to 65. Police.

5. The Magistracy dealt with 1,220 persons, of whom 615 were convicted. There were 38 criminal appeals, in 35 of which the sentence was confirmed. Criminal justice.

6. The total number of persons confined in the two jails was 533 against 516 in the previous year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 11,530 as against Rs. 9,304 in the preceding year. Prisons.

7. Including pending cases 1,568 suits were down for disposal, of which 1,065 were finally disposed of, as against 1,746 and 1,369 respectively last year. Out of a total of 392 applications for the execution of decrees, 204 were disposed of. Of 65 appeals to the Revenue Courts, 50 were disposed of. Civil justice.

8. During the year 363 documents were registered realizing Rs. 1,488 in fees as compared with 172 documents and Rs. 814 in fees last year. Registration.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sind and Aden.*

Military. 9. The military force remained unchanged at 212 regulars and 165 irregulars. The cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 73,168 to Rs. 75,878. Twenty of the men were awarded certificates of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

Forest. 10. Forest revenue increased from Rs. 26,226 to Rs. 35,403 owing to large sales of wood for fuel.

Public works. 11 Expenditure on public works totalled Rs. 1,84,964 as against Rs. 1,98,009 in the previous year. Twenty-eight bridges were constructed as well as grain warehouses, schools, post and telegraph offices, and a bungalow for His Highness at Bozdar. Rs. 76,565 were spent on the clearance of canals and river embankments.

Revenue and finance. 12. The gross total revenue of the year excluding jághirs (Rs. 1,73,639) amounted to Rs. 12,87,475 against Rs. 6,62,997 and Rs. 1,72,750 (jághirs) in the previous year. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 11,58,496 to Rs. 11,54,940.

Vital statistics. 13. Births and deaths numbered 1,864 and 1,978 respectively as against 1,860 and 3,388 in the previous year.

Medical. 14. The six hospitals and dispensaries treated 157,220 patients at a cost of Rs. 19,136. The veterinary dispensary dealt with 5,168 patients as against 4,488 last year at a cost of Rs. 2,308 against Rs. 2,181. Vaccinations numbered 6,036 (5,746 successful) against 6,197 last year.

Education. 15. There were 105 schools in the State which seated 3,632 pupils. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Khairpur had an attendance of 101.

Miscellaneous. 16 The two eldest grandsons of His Highness have been admitted to the Imperial Cadet Corps. Experiments were made in the cultivation of Egyptian cotton, Mauritius ground-nuts, Australian oats and a variety of Punjab rape-seed, all of which were successful except the first.

VIII.—ADEN.

Area (inclusive of Perim)—80 square miles; *Population*—43,974; *Gross Revenue* (*Imperial*)—Rs. 74,109.

General. 1. Relations with the Arab tribes were on the whole friendly. The Aden Boundary Commission finished their labours at the end of the financial year.

Police. 2. The strength of the Land Police was 216 and the cost of their maintenance Rs. 59,571, a decrease of Rs. 507 from the figures of last year. Their conduct was fairly satisfactory, 15 men being dismissed during the year. Of stolen property valued at Rs. 10,489, property worth Rs. 4,132 was recovered against Rs. 5,659 and Rs. 1,186 respectively in the previous year. The total strength of the Harbour Police was 12 and the cost of their maintenance Rs. 13,515.

Criminal justice. 3. Cognizable cases numbered 244 and involved 571 persons of whom 519 were convicted. There were two applications for revision in one of which the sentence was reversed, but no appeals. Four inquests were held during the year.

Prisons. 4. There were 246 persons confined in the prisons during the year, the daily average being 59. The total cost amounted to Rs. 10,787 against Rs. 8,261 in the preceding year. Receipts totalled Rs. 2,439 against Rs. 1,816 last year.

Civil justice. 5. Of 832 suits for disposal 819 were disposed of. There were 221 applications for the execution of decrees, all of which were dealt with. There were three appeals, in one of which the judgment of the lower Court was reversed and two applications for revision. Receipts amounted to Rs. 13,234 as against Rs. 9,559 and expenditure fell from Rs. 11,939 to Rs. 10,181.

Registration. 6. Documents numbering 167 were registered during the year. Receipts fell from Rs. 2,609 to Rs. 1,439, and expenditure from Rs. 1,668 to Rs. 1,429.

Settlement funds. 7. The revenue of Aden and Sheikh Othmán fell from Rs. 2,09,784 to Rs. 2,00,867, while expenditure increased from Rs. 2,04,966 to Rs. 2,26,506.

Military. 8. The total strength of the Aden Garrison was 2,011.

Public works. 9. Various small works classed as Imperial military were carried out. The only provincial civil work of any importance was the fixing of a new light at Balfe Point, Perim, at a cost of Rs. 1,940.

Revenue and finance. 10. Including debt and remittance accounts, receipts at the Treasury amounted to Rs. 63,16,614 and expenditure to Rs. 59,18,043, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,98,540. Excluded Local Funds had an income of Rs. 7,03,651, an expenditure of Rs. 7,17,587, and a closing balance of Rs. 2,61,418. Receipts from Income-tax increased, but Stamp, Abkári, Opium, Salt and Petroleum revenue all declined.

Vital statistics. 11. Births decreased from 658 to 617, while deaths increased from 2,024 to 5,227. The large increase in the number of deaths was due to the outbreak of plague and an influx of famine-striken people from the Arabian Hinterland.

Medical. 12. The five medical institutions treated 33,531 patients as compared with 35,073 in the previous year. In Aden there were 2,793 vaccinations as against 2,267 in the previous year, while at Sheikh Othmán there were 835.

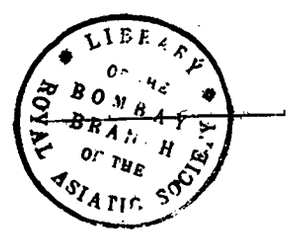
Quarantine. 13. The Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations were enforced against arrivals from infected ports. The Port Surgeon examined 193,012 passengers as against 155,632 in the previous year. Forty-three ships with 30,135 pilgrims were medically examined but were not granted pratique.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Aden.
Education.

14. The total average attendance at English Residency Schools was 64·5 and at the Arabic Schools 170·3 against 54·9 and 205·4 last year. There were 33 private schools which accommodated 1,234 scholars against 40 which accommodated 1,771 in the preceding year. Of these schools 21 were given a special grant-in-aid of Rs. 428. The total expenditure from Government and Settlement Funds was Rs. 6,497 against Rs. 6,352 last year.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Over the greater part of the Presidency the rainfall was erratic and in many places insufficient. In consequence the crops were on the whole below the average, while in the Northern Division especially they varied from poor to *nil*. The Káthiáwár States and Cambay fared worse than the more hilly States towards the interior. As a rule labour was available, and though high prices must have seriously affected both the quantity and quality of their food-supply, there was no need to open relief works for the labouring classes and poorer agriculturists. Nevertheless all are poorer by another bad year, and recovery of former prosperity seems as far off as ever. The Southern Gujarát States do not seem to have suffered any serious set-back, and in the Dangs especially the people seem to be prospering. In the Konkani States the crops were fairly good, but a large proportion of the inhabitants make but slow progress towards civilisation. Conditions in the Deccan States more closely resembled those in Northern Gujarát, but the rabi crops were somewhat better and no extensive relief measures were necessary. Liberal remissions and suspensions of land revenue greatly assisted the people in their fight against adverse conditions. In the Southern Marátha States the rainfall was insufficient, but although the crops were below the average in consequence, there was no serious relapse in the condition of the people. In Khairpur, although the kharif crops were poor, the rabi crops were excellent, and the rapid extension of irrigation in this State is causing a material improvement in the condition of all classes. In general, the year was a poor one, and in few cases was any recovery possible from the effects of a cycle of bad seasons. Although there was no need for public relief works, the pinch must have been severe, especially towards the end of the year.



CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realization of Land Revenue.

The following table shows the number of occupancies in each district and the number of distraints effected for the collection of arrears of the Government demand during the past two years :—

Division.	Districts.	Number of Occupancies.		Number of Distraints.	
		1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
Sind	Thar and Párkar	43,523	43,068	3	.....
	Sukkur	32,285	32,429	2	7
	Hyderabad	34,435	35,059	7	5
	Upper Sind Frontier	4,295	4,305	43	8
	Karáchi	13,123	12,501	4	1
	Lárkhána	44,978	43,710	16	4
	Total	172,639	171,072	75	55
Northern Division	Broach	47,086	51,793	217	53
	Ahmedabad	61,576	46,625	112	16
	Panch Maháls	28,875	28,004	3	.....
	Kaira	110,987	112,270	474	20
	Surat	77,966	78,266	27	50
	Thána	83,480	86,065	74	73
	Total	409,970	403,023	907	212
Central Division	Khándesh	143,507	143,803	14	39
	Násik	77,397	76,551	125	83
	Sholápur	49,314	48,384	29	35
	Poona	72,834	73,137	119	71
	Sátára	74,051	73,858	123	272
	Ahmednagar	72,925	98,241	116	182
	Total	490,028	513,974	525	682
Southern Division	Belgaum	51,946	51,689	1	3
	Dhárwár	82,518	82,102	2	14
	Ratnágiri	138,598	139,321	232	259
	Kánara	36,952	37,399	50	37
	Kolába	62,473	63,976	3	21
	Bijápur	84,224	84,039	36	295
	Total	456,718	458,526	324	629
	Grand Total	1,529,355	1,546,595	1,831	1,578

The above table shows that the number of occupancies increased in the Central and Southern Divisions but decreased in the Northern Division and Sind. The increase in the Central Division is especially large, amounting to 23,946, and is due almost entirely to an increase in the Ahmednagar District of 25,316, against which must be set off slight decreases in Násik, Sholápur and Sátára. The net result for the whole Presidency and Sind is an increase of 17,240 in the number of occupancies. The total number of distraints fell from 1,831 to 1,578. There was an especially large decrease in the Northern Division from 907 to 212, but in the Central and Southern Divisions the number increased. The total revenue demand for the year was Rs. 4,10,07,849 and the total collections Rs. 3,08,96,780, against Rs. 4,33,21,039 and Rs. 3,93,90,156 respectively in 1903-04.

2. Surveys.

1. Great Trigonometrical Survey.

The detail survey on the scale of 2 inches to the mile was continued in the Hyderabad and Karáchi Districts, where an area of 2,760 square miles was disposed of. The survey on the 1 inch scale covered an area of about 1,180 square miles. A survey on a scale of 12 inches to the mile of about 12 square miles in the vicinity of Karáchi has been undertaken and will shortly be completed. The topographical survey of the whole of Sind will be completed by the end of the next field season.

2.—Tidal and Levelling Operations.

Tidal observations.

1. Tidal observations were carried out by means of self-registering tide gauges at the ports of Aden, Karáchi, Okha Point (Baroda) and Apollo Bundar and Prince's Dock (Bombay). The only serious interruption was at Okha Point which lasted for over six weeks. The gauge is now re-started and is working well. Tidal observations were also taken at Bhávnagar under the supervision of the State engineer. Tide tables containing predictions for ten Indian ports for the year 1905 were published.

Levelling operations.

2. Spirit levelling of precision was carried out in Sind, the line executed running from Sujawal to Sukkur *vid* Hyderabad and Rohri. A connection was made at Kotri with the old line of levels executed between 1858—62. During the course of the operations 214 new and 13 old embedded and inscribed bench marks and one principal station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey were connected.

3.—Revenue Surveys.

Northern Division.

1. Two special temporary establishments—(i) a field party consisting of six surveyors and four temporary classers for miscellaneous measurement work, (ii) a staff of correction classers and register writers at the Broach Central Record Office—continued to be entertained.

During the field season the field party was employed on (i) the measurement of lands taken up for famine relief works in the Kaira District, (ii) demarcation of bhata lands in Surat and Ahmedabad, (iii) reclassification of deteriorated lands in the Anklesvar táluka of Broach, (iv) miscellaneous measurement works and the survey of an inám village in the Daskroi táluka of Ahmedabad. Four surveyors of the party were lent for employment in the Dangs. In all 5,374 survey numbers with an area of 16,042 acres were dealt with. During the recess months two of the surveyors were employed for six weeks at Broach on training Circle Inspectors in survey work. The correction classers corrected the survey records of 4,026 survey numbers taken up for famine relief works.

The register writers were employed on (i) the preparation of the village papers of the Amod táluka in which the revision settlement was announced in the year under report, (ii) the preparation of revised 'Q' appendices to certain old settlement reports, (iii) the duplication of Akarbands of 252 villages, and (iv) separation of Himayat and Akasia assessments of 222 villages and 'position class' assessment of 1,280 villages as well as other miscellaneous work.

A survey of tálukdári estates was begun in March in the Sánand táluka of the Ahmedabad District and continued till the end of the fair season. Four villages were completely measured and 5 partially measured, an area of 13,570 acres in all. Settlement registers were also prepared by small parties under the immediate control of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, in respect of 16 tálukdári villages of the same táluka.

Central Division.

2. The Akrani field party which consisted of a head surveyor and 6 permanent and 8 temporary surveyors was strengthened by the addition of 6 temporary measurers, and also for the period of its employment in the Akrani pargana by the deputation of 18 Circle Inspectors, three from each district. During the fair season the party carried out (i) the complete measurement and classification of 5 Government and 4 inám villages in Khándesh and Sátára, and the partial measurement and classification of two inám villages in Sátára and Násik; (ii) in the Akrani tract (*a*) the complete measurement and classification of 9 villages, (*b*) classification of one village, (*c*) measurement of one village, (*d*) partial measurement of 4 villages.

Four of the permanent surveyors were employed for about six weeks in instructing the classes of Circle Inspectors at Poona. The Survey Daftardár's establishment prepared Akarbands of 4 tálukas of the Sholápur District and one of the Ahmednagar District, revised 'Q' appendices to old settlement reports of 6 tálukas; prepared 'Q' appendices for 11 tálukas, prepared other settlement papers and maps for 6 tálukas, and instructed for a fortnight the Circle Inspectors attending the survey classes. At the request of the Darbár of the Bhor State a superior test was taken of the measurement and classification work done in 15 inám villages of the State.

Southern Division.

3. The field party consists only of 6 permanent surveyors. They were employed (i) as instructors of the Central Survey Classes for Circle Inspectors at Belgaum, (ii) on measurement and classification of the inámi village of Nimbargi in Bijápur, (iii) on measurement of roads constructed during the last famine in the same district, and (iv) on the measurement and classification of Kadim inám lands in the same district.

During the recess the surveyors were employed (i) on clearing off arrears in the Belgaum District Survey Office, (ii) on supervising the copying and repairing of torn survey papers of the Kánara District, and (iii) recess examination of the field work done in the Bijápur District. An establishment of three hands was entertained throughout the year for identification of areas assessed for tank water in the Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts. Small temporary establishments were entertained at all district survey offices except Belgaum for copying and repairing torn survey papers. Until their transfer to Belgaum to prepare the survey papers of the Hubli and Vengurla tálukas, the Survey Daftardár and his establishment of three clerks worked at the Thána District Survey Office at the disposal of arrears of correction and other cases.

Sind.

4. Five survey parties were engaged in various parts of the province. They measured 31,453 survey numbers with an area of 137,165 acres. As compared with last year's figures there is a

decrease in the area but an increase of nearly 4,000 in the number of survey numbers measured. In addition two Revenue Surveyors working independently measured 3,130 acres. Further progress was made with the plotting of numbers already measured on maps and entry in the village and táluka registers to the extent of 280 survey numbers. The strength of the establishment stood at 50 as 10 men had been drawn off for the resurvey of village boundaries in the unsquared area of the Jámrao tract. As usual a separate class was formed for the training of Assistant Collectors and Mukhtiárkars.

The total cost of the establishment exclusive of the pay of the Tapedárs, which is met from the Village Cess Fund, was approximately Rs. 1,08,215 against Rs. 97,497 in the previous year.

4.—Bombay Forest Survey.

The operations of the Forest Survey party were confined to the Northern and Central Circles. In Thána 146·59 square miles were surveyed on a scale of 8 inches to the mile. In the Central Circle triangulation was continued in Sátára and Khándesh. In Sátára 260 square miles were covered and this completed the triangulation of the entire district. In East Khándesh an area of 157 square miles was triangulated. Special boundary traverse operations were carried on over 23 linear miles of the Khándesh-Barwani boundary. Detail surveys on the 4-inch scale were undertaken in Sátára and Khándesh. An area of 177·58 square miles was completed in Sátára and 350 square miles in Khándesh. The detail survey on the 8-inch scale was continued in the Peint táluka of Násik, but under orders the scale was changed to one of 4 inches to the mile and the remaining 69·55 square miles were completed on this scale. An expenditure of Rs. 3,598 was incurred in the Southern Circle on mapping.

The total cost of these operations amounted to Rs. 77,188 as against Rs. 73,650 last year.

3. Settlements.

1.—Presidency Proper.

Revision settlement reports in respect of the Dohád, Jhálod and Hálol Táluka and Mahals of the Panch Maháls District were completed during the year. Revised revenue settlement rates for the Amod Táluka of Broach were announced in February 1905. The result was a decrease of 2·1 per cent. in the assessment. A revision settlement was also introduced in one inám village of Daskroi in Ahmedabad. In the Central Division revision settlement reports of two inám villages in Násik and one Government village in Sholápur were submitted. Original or revision survey rates were introduced into 4 inám villages of Ahmednagar, 1 of Sátára and 3 of Khándesh as well as 2 Government villages of Khándesh. Revision settlements were introduced in the Pimpalner Táluka of Khándesh and in the Sholápur, Mádha, Bársi and Karmála Tálukas of the Sholápur District. The results were increases of 23·8, 18, and 9·8 per cent. of the assessment in Pimpalner, Mádha and Bársi and a decrease of 0·1 per cent. in Karmála. The final assessment of the Sholápur Táluka has not yet been worked out. The revision settlement proposals for the Sangamner and Kopargaon Tálukas of Ahmednagar were sanctioned during the year. Revision settlement reports were also prepared for the Bhimthadi Táluka of Poona and Chándor and Niphád Tálukas of Násik. In the Southern Division revision settlement proposals were submitted for 11 villages of the Kurandvad (Junior) State as well as for the Ron and Navalgund Tálukas and original settlement proposals for 10 inámi villages of the Chikodi Táluka of Belgaum. Revision settlement proposals for the Hubli Táluka of Dhárwár and Vengurla of Ratnágiri were sanctioned during the year. Revision settlement reports were prepared for three tálukas of the Bijápur District. Revenue survey and revision settlements were introduced in two inám villages in the Belgaum District.

2.—Sind.

A revised irrigational settlement was introduced in the lands commanded by the Jamrao Canal situated in the tálukas of Sinjhoro, Mirpur Khás and Jamesabad in the Thar and Párkar District and in the Digri Mahál of the Hyderabad District.

3.—Alienation Settlements.

In the Northern Division land measuring 15 acres was assigned in an inám village in Ahmedabad for the use of village servants useful to the community. Two cash allowances were also sanctioned in this district. No further sanads were issued in this division. In the Central Division 12 sanads were issued in Násik, of which 8 were in inám villages, for services useful to the village community. In Poona 34 sanads were issued and also 76 sanads in respect of kadim allowances in alienated villages. In Khándesh and Sholápur only 3 sanads were issued, the work in these districts being practically completed. In Sátára, out of a total of 85 sanads to be issued, 37 were prepared during the year. In the Southern Division little remains to be done save in Belgaum. In Ratnágiri 6 sanads were issued under the Bombay Summary Settlement Act and 6 inám kowls were settled. One sanad was issued in Dhárwár and 1 in Belgaum. In Sind, nothing remains to be done in Karáchi. In Hyderabad an area of 2,600 acres was resumed and 41,686 acres re-granted, 11 inámdars having died in the year under report. In Sukkur one grant lapsed to Government on the death of the grantee, while owing to various causes there was a decrease of 317 acres in the total area of alienated land. There was a decrease of Rs. 10,180 in revenue grants owing to contraction of cultivation. In Lárkána 2 jáhirs lapsed to Government on the death of the jághirdárs. There was a decrease of 1,275 acres in the area of alienated land.

4.—Land Records.

General. 1. This staff was at work in all the districts of the Presidency Proper and in addition to their ordinary inspection duties proceeded with the training of Village Accountants and the preparation of the Record of Rights.

Training classes. 2. Central survey classes for training newly appointed Circle Inspectors in survey work were opened at the head-quarter towns of each of the three divisions. After receiving instruction at the head-quarter towns, the Circle Inspectors were taken for practice into the districts where survey work was being done. The training was given by the permanent surveyors attached to each division under the supervision of the Superintendents, Land Records and Registration. During the year 85 Circle Inspectors attended the classes, of whom 74 passed the survey examination.

The District Inspectors and Superintendents, Land Records and Registration, performed their usual duties of inspection and supervision of the work of Village Accountants and Circle Inspectors and of training them in survey. Owing to the unfavourable nature of the season in some districts the classes for Village Accountants had to be abandoned in some tálukas. The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, also conducted the class of Junior Civilians in survey.

Record of Rights. 3. The preparation of the Record of Rights was newly started in this year in the Northern Division only in 3 tálukas of the Surat District. In the other districts of that division the work was either postponed owing to the unfavourable season or was continued in the same tálukas in which it was started in 1903-1904 but not finished. In the Central Division it was newly started in 12 tálukas and continued from the last year in two tálukas and in the Southern Division it was newly started in 10 tálukas and continued in 7. The record was prepared by Village Accountants and checked by Circle Inspectors, District Inspectors, Mámlatdárs and Sub-Divisional Officers. The Superintendents, Land Records and Registration, visited as many tálukas as practicable and exercised a general supervision over the work.

4. Waste Lands.

The following table shows the variations in the area of land under cultivation in the past two years :—

District.	1903-1904.			1904-1905.		
	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.
Northern Division.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmadábád	1,529,501	1,380,681	148,821	1,524,864	1,387,712	137,152
Kaira	546,343	420,746	125,597	537,892	421,880	116,012
Panch Maháls	552,678	440,920	111,758	551,362	442,925	108,437
Broach	498,926	455,475	43,451	499,159	457,100	42,059
Surat	712,948	652,064	60,884	712,020	649,561	62,459
Thána	1,005,022	888,625	116,397	1,001,746	889,391	112,355
Total ...	4,845,418	4,238,511	606,908	4,827,043	4,248,569	578,474
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	2,603,921	2,555,015	48,907	2,602,603	2,554,152	48,453
Khándesh	3,676,452	2,914,551	761,901	3,625,548	3,052,844	572,704
Násik	2,186,658	2,041,713	144,945	2,186,857	2,032,450	154,407
Poona	2,503,762	1,791,710	712,052	2,505,141	1,787,555	717,586
Sátára	1,425,558	1,403,766	21,791	1,423,340	1,400,696	22,644
Sholápur	2,477,325	2,464,987	12,338	2,476,320	2,463,928	12,392
Total ...	14,873,676	13,261,742	1,701,934	14,819,809	13,291,625	1,528,186
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	1,240,045	1,168,484	71,561	1,240,004	1,165,843	74,161
Bijápur	2,198,810	2,138,522	60,288	2,198,812	2,140,679	58,133
Dhárwár	1,651,144	1,593,300	57,844	1,651,654	1,589,513	62,141
Kánara	386,067	336,191	49,876	384,372	335,638	48,734
Kolába	755,421	720,765	34,656	755,465	720,496	39,969
Ratnágiri	1,604,497	1,591,681	12,816	1,610,425	1,597,827	12,598
Total ...	7,835,984	7,548,943	287,041	7,840,732	7,549,996	290,736
Sind.						
Hyderabad	3,517,625	1,790,137	1,727,488	3,539,094	1,850,693	1,688,401
Karáchi	1,805,215	606,214	1,199,001	1,792,603	590,996	1,201,607
Lárkhána	2,042,712	1,110,692	932,020	2,043,848	1,080,597	963,251
Sukkur	1,744,908	707,727	1,037,181	1,746,749	707,715	1,039,034
Thar and Párkar	3,358,768	2,053,724	1,305,044	3,355,309	2,065,692	1,289,617
Upper Sind Frontier	1,206,913	852,097	354,816	1,207,191	845,839	361,352
Total ...	13,676,141	7,120,591	6,555,550	13,684,794	7,141,532	6,543,262

These tables show that there was a general increase in all the Divisions in the area of occupied land. There were considerable decreases in the area of culturable waste in Ahmedabad and Kaira, but especially so in Khándesh where the decrease amounted to about 180,000 acres. Considerable increases occurred in Násik, Karáchi and Lárkána.

5. Wards and other Estates.

Besides the estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and of the Manager, Incumbered Estates, Sind, there were under management at the close of the year 85 minors' estates in the Northern Division, 9 in the Central Division, and 9 in the Southern Division. In the majority of cases the person of the minor was under the guardianship of a near relation. Except in the Northern Division, where some of the estates are embarrassed by considerable debts, the management of the estates was profitable.

1.—Estates in charge of the Talukdari Settlement Officer.

General.

1. There were 621 estates under the management of this department with a gross revenue of Rs. 8,00,000, of which nearly Rs. 3,74,000 were realised during the year under report. The short collections are accounted for by the character of the season, which further necessitated the distribution of Rs. 1,17,221 in tagávi. Only Rs. 8,280 could be recovered in Ahmedabad under the Tagávi Acts and recoveries on account of special famine loans amounted to only Rs. 1,055.

Incumbered estates.

2. There were 28 estates under management under Act VI of 1862, besides 7 estates which continued under management owing to debts due to Government. Rs. 6,096 were repaid during the year. The balance due to Government at the end of the year was Rs. 1,83,377 and to private creditors Rs. 22,409. In Kaira there were 20 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881. Practically nothing was repaid and the balance of advance at the end of the year was Rs. 95,239. The amount due to private creditors was Rs. 4,863. In Broach two estates were under management under Act XXI of 1881, nothing remained due to Government, but the balance due to private creditors was Rs. 8,286. There were 52 estates under the management of the department under the Guardians and Wards Act, of which 41 are in Ahmedabad, 10 in Kaira, and 1 in Broach. There were 242 estates under management under section 323 of the Civil Procedure Code, and 9 under section 804. The total unpaid decretal debt was Rs. 7,23,502.

Execution of decrees.

3. There were 609 decrees and darkhásts under execution, of which 61 were received during the year. Of these 86 were returned to the Court, 93 are under inquiry, and 516 are being satisfied by management of the defendants' property. In all Rs. 20,952 were paid to judgment-creditors. No estate was sold in execution of a court's decree.

Miscellaneous estates.

4. There were 226 miscellaneous estates under management under the Tálukdári Act VI of 1888 on account of loans and tagávi paid to the Tálukdárs and their tenants.

Partition cases.

5. One partition case was disposed of and nine remained pending.

Settlement Registers.

6. The work of preparing the Settlement Register of the Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad was proceeded with under the supervision of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and a special establishment was sanctioned for the purpose. Registers for 16 villages were prepared before the end of the touring season. The detailed survey of Tálukdári villages also commenced in the Sánand Táluka.

2.—Incumbered Estates, Sind.

Estates under the management of district officers.

1. The receipts of the one estate under the management of the Collector of Karáchi were Rs. 10,321 and the expenditure Rs. 10,554. Nothing was paid towards the liquidation of the private debts and the closing balance stood at Rs. 3,944. One of the two estates under the management of the Collector of Lárkána was released during the year. The receipts of the other estate were Rs. 16,234. Expenditure amounted to Rs 5,637, of which a sum of Rs. 443 was in liquidation of debts. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 14,710. There was one estate under the management of the Collector of Sukkur. The receipts amounted to Rs. 18,729 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,323, leaving a balance of Rs. 21,033 at the end of the year.

Estates under the Manager of Incumbered Estates, Sind.

2. The number of estates under management at the beginning of the year was 500. Twenty-four new estates were taken under management and 40 were released, leaving 484 at the close of the year. Receipts amounted to Rs. 8,49,432, and the expenditure to Rs. 9,21,236, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,05,841. Of the sum expended Rs. 78,599 and Rs. 1,57,795 respectively were spent in the liquidation of loans and private debts. The amount due to Government on account of loan at the close of the year was Rs. 21,773. A further sum of Rs. 81,900 was due on account of private loans.

6. Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

Relation between landlords and tenants.

1. In so far as it is possible to make any general statement concerning the relations of landlords and tenants it may be said that where the landlord belongs to the money-lending classes, is very generally an absentee, and regards his tenants merely as rent-paying machines to be worked at the highest possible pressure, relations are frequently strained. When the landlord on the other hand is himself an agriculturist, and lets his land because he is unable or unaccustomed to cultivate it in whole or in part by his own labour, his relations with his tenants are much more cordial. He does not as a rule try to levy excessive rents because he is much more bound by custom, by the pressure of a public opinion which is near enough to touch him, and by his knowledge of what legitimate profit the land should yield. At the present time the rack renting landlord is in some districts at a distinct disadvantage, as, owing to successive years of

plague and famine, the supply of tenants is quite unequal to the demand. As an instance of this it appears that in some parts of Thána the tenants are practically able to make their own terms with the landlords. The lean years have further caused a very general return to the old system of payment of rent in kind and thus the landlord is no longer able to shift the whole burden of the losses in a poor year on to his tenants. There is, however, little indication of any organised attempt on the part of tenants to get better terms from the landlords save in Surat where it is reported that the depressed Kaliparaj, supported however by astute Anavla Bráhmans, are endeavouring to do so. The relations between agricultural landlords and their tenants seem to be quite friendly as owing to the system of payment in kind the one party cannot gain at the expense of the other.

In very many cases where the tenant has a customary right to cultivate land of which he is not the actual owner strained relations exist owing to attempts on the part of the owner to reduce him to the position of a tenant-at-will. Naturally such attempts are bitterly opposed by the cultivator and not infrequently lead to violence. The reverse of this process seems to be taking place in Sind where hereditary tenants frequently put forward claims of actual ownership to land which they cultivate. The scarcity of labour makes their position very strong but in a few cases where the zemindárs are prepared to enforce their rights the tenants have been dispossessed. In precisely the same spirit the hereditary "haris" of Rohri, who have practically developed into khatedárs, pay their dues to the zemindárs with continually increasing reluctance. Relations between landlords and tenants in inám villages are rarely cordial. The inámdárs are as a rule unwilling to grant any remissions in bad years and the tenants in consequence delay the payments of their dues as long as possible not only in bad years when they have difficulty in meeting their obligations, but also in good years when there should be none. The practice of granting suspensions to inámdárs only in so far as they undertake to extend this concession to their tenants should produce a distinct improvement.

With revenue-payers as with rent-payers it is a matter of frequent observation that the inclination to pay dues promptly varies almost inversely with the ability to do so. The 'Sávkár' landlord will not pay until the last moment because he wishes to keep the money out at interest. Others again withhold payment in the hope of getting the benefit of any ultimate remissions or suspensions, while in some districts a not inconsiderable number seem to regard resistance to the payment of any Government dues whatever as an essential article of their faith.

Working of Act VI of 1901.

2. In Kaira a total area of 45,765 acres has now now been granted on the new tenure. Out of an original forfeited area of 68,020 acres, 33,932 acres have now been disposed of in this way. In the Panch Maháls a further area of 7,946 acres was given out on this tenure, the area so held at the beginning of the year being 78,288 acres. Land is not so freely taken on the restricted tenure in Thána, the area given out during the year amounting to only 1,610 acres. In this district a considerable area of Government waste land has been given out on annual lease to hill tribes on easy terms under the Woodland scheme. The restricted tenure does not appear to make much headway in the Deccan. In Ahmednagar 240 acres were given out during the year. In Khándesh, however, a district which is peculiarly suited for its operation, a total area of 1,77,600 acres had been given out by the end of the year under report. Sholápur with 589 acres given out during the year has now a total area of 9,258 acres held on this tenure. In Bijápur 2,278 acres were given out, the total area of land on which the right of transfer is restricted now amounting to 4,862 acres. In Karáchi and the Upper Sind Frontier 4,433 acres and 8,252 acres respectively were granted on the restricted tenure.

Assistance and other suits.

3. As far as figures are available they show that assistance and ejectment suits in the Northern Division diminished from 5,222 and 1,006 to 3,743 and 926. In the Central Division there was a considerable decrease in the number of assistance suits while that of ejectment suits remained about the same. In the Southern Division the figures were practically the same as in the previous year. In Sind such figures as are available show that there was a decrease in the number of assistance suits but an increase in the number of suits for ejectment.

Transfer of tenant's rights.

4. The long series of bad years appears to have somewhat checked the acquisition of land by the non-agricultural classes although in Kolába and Ratnágiri the number of transfers, mortgages and sales is reported to be on the increase and the land appears to be rapidly passing into the hands of non-agriculturists. Although the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act affords the ryot very considerable protection yet the provisions of that Act are reported to be evaded in Sátára by a custom of handing over land on a sale-deed as security for money lent, the sávkár giving an oral agreement to return the land on repayment of the loan. As the agriculturist frequently fails to keep up his payments the land passes quietly into the hands of the money-lender, the original holder remaining on the land as a tenant. Out of 7,983 acres which changed hands in Kaira, 3,995 acres passed from agriculturists to non-agriculturists while only 443 passed from non-agriculturists to agriculturists. In the Surat district, however, where 2,544 acres and 2,282 acres respectively were so transferred the disproportion is not so marked. In Thána the acquisition of land by sávkár landlords continues, but many of the Pársi land-holders take great interest in agriculture and some supervise the cultivation of their own lands. The registration figures afford interesting evidence of the effect of a cycle of bad seasons on the acquisition of land by the money-lending classes. Throughout the Presidency mortgage transactions have decreased while the figures for sales remain steady. Under the Village Registration Act mortgages both with and without possessions have fallen below the normal standard to the extent of 25 to 60 per cent. Money-lenders are increasingly unwilling to advance money to land-holders on anything save the absolute security of landed estate.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

For—

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902, PART II, PAGES 98—100.

1. Course of Legislation.

Four Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India during the year commencing April 1st, 1904.

These were—

(1) Act No. I of 1904 (An Act for further shortening the language used in Bombay Acts and for other purposes).

(2) Act No. II of 1904 (An Act to regulate the use of Motor-vehicles in the Bombay Presidency).

(3) Act No. III of 1904 (An Act to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880).

(4) Act No. IV of 1904 (An Act further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901).

The object of Act No. I of 1904 was to substitute for the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886 (Bom. III of 1886), a measure more up-to-date and efficient for the object in view, *viz.* the shortening of the language in enactments of the Bombay Legislative Council, and the providing for uniformity of expression in cases where there was identity of subject-matter.

Act No. II of 1904 was designed to control the growing traffic in Motor-vehicles and to provide for the safety of the public against the use of such vehicles by reckless or unskilled persons.

Act No. III of 1904 was passed to remedy certain defects in the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and chiefly to fix a standard for the recovery of rent from the occupancy-tenant by the Khot.

The chief object of Act No. IV of 1904 was to empower Municipalities to prescribe by by-law, subject to the usual sanctions, the standard weights to be used within their districts.

Four Bills were introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor during the year.

These were—

(1) Bill No. I of 1904 (A Bill to establish a Court of Wards in the Bombay Presidency).

(2) Bill No. II of 1904 (A Bill further to amend the Gujarát Táluqdárs' Act, 1888).

(3) Bill No. I of 1905 (A Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments).

(4) Bill No. II of 1905 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay A'bkárí Act, 1878).

The first two Bills were read a third time and passed at a meeting of the Local Legislative Council on the 20th March 1905. The third Bill was referred to a Select Committee and the fourth was read a first time on the 20th March 1905.

2. Police.

For details *see* the Annual Reports on the Bombay District Police and the Bombay City Police for the year 1904 and the Tables under VII.—Police—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905.

I.—Mofussil, Sind and Railway Police.

Strength and cost.

1. The total strength of the Police Force for the entire Presidency stood at 22,377, practically the same as last year. A slight increase to the Railway establishment was sanctioned during the year, while in Sind an additional force of 10 head constables and 27 men was sanctioned to increase the strength of the Force in certain tálukas. The expenditure on the Force has risen from Rs. 43,75,408, to Rs. 45,11,619, an increase of Rs. 1,36,211. The increased expenditure is divided between all the divisions, Sind and Railways. In addition to the sanctioned strength, additional and temporary Police were entertained during the year for broken periods for plague and other special duties.

Education.

2. Further improvement is shown in this respect. The number of educated officers and men in the force of the Presidency is 3,371, and 8,382 respectively as compared with 3,318 and 8,269 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 53·94 as against 53·02 last year.

Ball practice.

3. All the districts in the Presidency proper were represented in the Presidency Competition Shooting by Foot Police armed with Martini Henry Rifles and Smooth Bores. Owing to the marked superiority of the bored out Martini Henri over the Snider the distances were increased. Notwithstanding this, the results obtained at the Annual Competition Shooting showed a considerable improvement over those for the previous year. The number of men qualified to compete increased from 1,167 to 1,464 and the number of marksmen from 552 to 596. In the rifle squads 95 men obtained marksmen's badges as compared with 34 last year. Of a total force of 245 Mounted Police armed with carbines and revolvers only 14 qualified as marksmen. Sind had a separate Annual Competition Shooting, and the total number of marksmen increased from 240 to 244.

Punishments.

4. The total number of punishments increased from 3,300 last year to 3,507 this year. The increase is chiefly due to a rise in the number of punishments in the Northern and Central Divisions. On Railways and in Sind there is a decrease.

Rewards.

5. Rewards by promotion increased from 127 to 130. The total number of money rewards granted in the Presidency proper including Railways increased from 789 to 856 and the number of Good Service Tickets from 2,420 to 2,487. The numbers of money rewards and Good Service Tickets granted in Sind were 212 and 277 respectively.

Total crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

6. There has been a decrease in the year under report of 4,504 cases, cognizable and non-cognizable, in the total amount of crime which fell to 115,936 offences in 1904 from 120,440 in the previous year. The Northern Division shows a decrease of 5,081 cases and Sind a rise of 2,056 as compared with the figures of last year.

Cognizable crime.

7. The total number of cases instituted before or taken up by Magistrates was 10,417, giving an increase of 479 cases over the figures of the previous year.

Police cognizable cases.

8. The total number of cognizable cases reported to the Police or taken up by them was 35,727 as compared with 34,730 in the previous year. The above number is made up of 27,745 cases under the Indian Penal Code and 7,982 under Class VI as compared with 27,064 and 7,666 respectively in the previous year. The increase under "All classes" is almost entirely returned from the Northern Division and Sind. In the Central Division and on Railways there is a small decrease.

Police cases for disposal.

9. Including pending cases of the previous year, the complaints for disposal totalled 38,823 as compared with 37,980 in the previous year. All but 208 were investigated. In 22 cases as against 12 in the previous year Police action was ordered by the Magistrates after the Police had refused to investigate. Out of the 38,823 cases for disposal, 30,773 were Indian Penal Code cases and 8,050 fell under Class VI as compared with 30,203 and 7,777 respectively last year.

Police cases struck off.

10. Cases struck off during the year under report numbered 13,539 as compared with 13,145 last year; of these 12,805 fell under Indian Penal Code and 734 under Class VI.

Maliciously-false cases.

11. "Maliciously false" cases amounted to 911 as compared with 891 in the previous year, the largest number being in Sind, *viz.* 419. The average ratio of false cases to Police cognizable cases for disposal for the whole Presidency slightly advanced from 34·61 in 1903 to 34·87 in the year under report.

Real cases for disposal.

12. Eliminating cases "struck off" the total amount of real crime for disposal amounted to 25,284 as against 24,835 in the previous year, 17,968 being under the Penal Code and 7,316 under Class VI as against 17,948 and 6,887 in the preceding year. These figures give a net increase of 449 cases over the previous year. There was an increase of 548 cases in the Northern Division and 313 cases in Sind, but the Central Division shows a fall of 251 cases and Railways 230 cases.

Success of the Police in dealing with offences.

13. In all 17,896 cases were disposed of by trial and of these 14,121 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 78·90 as compared with 78·65 in the previous year. Taking Indian Penal Code and Class VI cases separately the percentages stood at 72·99 and 73·76 as compared

with 73·39 and 86·18 last year. Under more important heads of crime it is noteworthy that out of 408 real cases of murder and cognate offences 312 were brought to trial and conviction obtained in 61 per cent. as against 60 in the previous year. True dacoities for disposal fell from 249 cases last year to 199 this—a substantial decrease; 95 cases were brought to trial and convictions were obtained in 68 per cent. as against 57 only in the previous year. Real cases of robbery dropped from 395 to 370 and the percentage of convictions improved from 55 to 64 per cent. Under burlgaries there were 4,827 real cases for disposal; of these 1,469 were brought to trial and conviction obtained in 78 per cent. as against 77 in the previous year. Under thefts and receiving stolen property, the percentages of convictions to cases sent to trial have fallen from 80 and 70 to 78 and 67 respectively.

Persons.

14. The total number of persons appearing before Courts in connection with cognizable and non-cognizable crime was 193,821 as against 193,767 in 1903. Of these, 20,685 persons were concerned in cognizable cases reported to the Magistrates or taken up by them direct. The number of persons for disposal in Police cognizable cases was 32,281 as against 32,052 in the preceding year. Of these 27,117 were tried and 18,815 convicted, giving a percentage of 69·38 as against 69·03 in the preceding year.

Property stolen and recovered.

15. The total value of property stolen in cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 16,36,765 as against Rs. 16,78,390 last year, giving a net decrease of Rs. 41,625. Considerably more property was stolen in the Southern Division and Sind, but this is more than counterbalanced by a decrease in the Central Division where the total value of the property stolen fell from Rs. 8,95,208 to Rs. 7,37,143.

Total recoveries amounted to Rs. 6,28,498 or 38 per cent. as against 36 per cent. last year. The amount of property stolen in connection with non-cognizable crime further declined from Rs. 14,717 to Rs. 8,976. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 4,184, giving a percentage of 46 as against 33 in the preceding year.

II.—Rural Police.

This is an unorganised body of village servants made up of patels and watchmen who are under the control of the Revenue Officers. Their duty is to assist the District Police in their investigations and to report the commission of offences.

Rewards of various kinds were granted in 149 cases as against 214 last year, while 214 punishments were inflicted as against 220 last year.

There is no Village Police in Sind.

III.—Additional Police.

The additional police force at Borsad in the Kaira District consisting of one head constable and two constables was withdrawn during the year, as were the additional police stationed at Bochasan in the Borsad Táluka of the same district. The additional police at Hadargeri in the Dhárwár District were continued for another year. The post is made up of one head constable and three constables. No additional police were entertained in any district of the Central Division under section 25 (*c*) of Act IV of 1890. In Sind a total force of 12 head constables and 48 constables was imposed on various villages, a decrease of 3 head constables and 18 constables as compared with last year. Their object is preventive as well as punitive.

IV.—Bombay City Police.

Establishment.

1. There was no change in the strength of the force.

Conduct and health.

2. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of punishments which amounted to 620 as against 800 in the previous year. At the same time rewards increased from 900 to 1,019. The daily average on the sick list in the native constabulary was 33·53 as compared with 38·33 in the previous year. The number of admissions to Hospital was 1,905 as compared with 1,740 in 1903, which, however, had the lowest figure for any year of which records are available. The new Police Hospital was opened during the year by His Excellency Lord Lamington.

Education.

3. Two hundred officers and 557 men were able to read and write as compared with 192 officers and 543 men in the previous year.

Cognizable crime.

4. In all there were 49,908 cases for disposal, an increase of 7,066 cases on the figures of the previous year. The increase, taking police cases only, was entirely due to offences under Local Acts. The total number of offences dealt with during the year was 43,619, of which 42,474 resulted in conviction, a percentage of 97·37 as against 95·26 in the preceding year. Cases under the Penal Code decreased from 4,341 to 4,283, while the percentage of convictions rose from 73·56 to 87·12. There were 68 false cases, of which 51 were declared by the Magistates to be vexatious. The total number of real cases under Class VI and Miscellaneous was 39,743 as against 32,635 in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions rose from 99·08 to 99·12. The proportion of true crime to population was 1 to 17·72 as against 1 to 21·19 in the year 1903. Seven hundred and sixty-five cases remained undetected at the close of 1904 as compared with 651 in the previous year.

Non-cognizable crime.

5. Non-cognizable cases for disposal numbered 9,303 as against 9,097; of this number 4,356 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 47·08 as compared with 49·21. In connection with the cases 12,553 persons appeared before the Courts, of whom 4,769 were convicted.

6. The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen increased from Rs. 2,89,376 to Rs. 3,23,948. The value of property recovered was Rs. 1,64,951, giving a percentage of 50·91 as against 55·65 in the preceding year. Property stolen and recovered.

7. Out of 2,898 cases received for identification, 531 persons were identified, the corresponding figures for last year being 2,857 and 474. Criminal Identification Department.

8. During the year, the Coroner held 324 inquests as compared with 313 last year. In addition the Police disposed of 277 cases of simple accidental death, an increase of 53 over the number in the preceding year. There were 100 cases of suicide. Inquests.

9. The total number of licenses issued was 4,941 as against 4,241 last year. Petroleum licenses increased from 847 to 1,297 and possession licenses for arms and ammunition from 485 to 514. Licenses under the Explosives Act fell from 226 to 221. Arms, Explosives and Petroleum Acts.

10. Sixteen thousand five hundred and ninety-three pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. During the same period 14,722 pilgrims returned *vid* Bombay. Of this number, 746, who were indigent, were sent to their homes at the expense of Government. Twenty foreigners of the class of procurers were deported under the orders of Government. Pilgrims and mendicants.

V.—Aden Police.

Information concerning the Aden Police has been given in Chapter I of this report.

VI.—Vagrants.

1. At the beginning of the year there were 24 vagrants in the work-house. Admissions during the year numbered 90, making a total of 114. Of these 26 deserted, 16 were convicted, 26 found employment, 9 were handed over to friends, 9 were discharged (having means), and 10 were deported. In all 101 were disposed of and 13 remained at the end of the year. Government Male Work-house.

2. No inmates remained from the previous year. One woman was admitted during the year and discharged before its close. The total expenditure was Rs. 139-13-9. Female Work-house.

3. The total cost to Government on account of the working of the Vagrancy Act was Rs. 8,122 against Rs. 11,406 last year. Expenditure.

3. Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

For details *see* tables under XX.—Wild Animals and Snakes—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1. During the year 1904, 33 people were killed by wild animals and 1,129 by venomous snakes, the figures for the previous year being 76 and 1,008 respectively. Of the deaths due to wild animals ten were caused in Sind by crocodiles. Ratnágiri with 166 deaths from snake-bite again heads the list. The mortality amongst cattle due to wild animals and snakes increased from 4,673 to 6,091. Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar, Ahmednagar and Kánara were the most affected districts.

2. Rs. 3,452 were paid as rewards for the destruction of 725 wild animals which included 53 tigers, 211 panthers and leopards, and 191 wolves. The figures for the previous year were Rs. 2,535 and Rs. 399. 13,022 snakes were destroyed (7,025 in Ratnagiri), and Rs. 152 paid in rewards.

3. Six hundred and fifty-four licenses were granted, raising the total number in force to 4,973 for the purpose of destroying wild animals and protecting crops.

4. Chemical Analysis.

For details *see* the Annual Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government and tables under VIII.—Medico-legal investigations—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1. The number of analyses increased from 4,620 to 4,905, the chief increase being in medico-legal examinations and in Customs and A'bkári. There were 204 cases of suspected human poisoning as against 181 last year, and 93 of suspected cattle poisoning as against 88 in the previous year. In the former poison was actually detected in 91 cases or 44·6 per cent., while in the latter poison was found in 51 cases of the 93 forwarded. In the majority of the detected cases (38) arsenic was the poison used.

2. During the year 286 samples of water were analysed, 113 of which were classed as bad.

Analyses were also made of 416 samples of various articles from Government stores. The remainder of the work was made up of 2,390 analyses for the Customs and A'kbári Department and 118 miscellaneous analyses.

5. Criminal Justice.

For details *see* the Annual Report on Criminal Justice and table under IV.—Criminal Justice—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1. The Revenue Districts of Broach and Bijápur, which were sub-divisions of Surat and Sholápur Judicial Districts, were constituted separate Judicial Districts. Changes in the number and constitution of courts.

Number of offences.

2. The number of offences reported increased by 10,419 to 173,262; of these 88 per cent. were returned as true and 35 per cent. of the true cases fell under the Penal Code. There was a material increase in offences affecting life (460), criminal force and assault (4,598), extortion (100), and under the District Police Act (8,759), the Gambling Act (427), and other Special Acts. There was a considerable decrease under offences affecting the public health and safety (828), unnatural offences (17), theft (9,048), criminal misappropriation (581) and receiving stolen property (935), as well as under four Special Acts; there were 207 murders, of which 92 were from motives connected with women and 92 from miscellaneous causes. Bombay shows the highest percentage of crime to population at 1 to 13 and Ratnágiri the lowest at 1 to 744.

Cases brought to trial and persons involved.

3. The number of cases brought to trial during the year was 153,393 and the number of persons involved in them was 256,846 as against 138,208 and 244,163 respectively in the preceding year. Of the persons under trial 48 per cent. were acquitted or discharged and 43 per cent. were convicted as against 45 and 41 per cent., the corresponding figures for last year. During the year 429 cases involving 502 Europeans were brought to trial. Of the persons brought to trial 353 were convicted and 149 were acquitted or discharged.

Miscellaneous cases.

4. There were 2,748 miscellaneous cases, involving 4,703 persons, of whom 34 per cent. were discharged and 66 per cent. convicted. The number of persons involved in proceedings to prevent breach of the peace fell from 532 to 382. Proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code were instituted against 2,851 persons, of whom 1,918 were convicted.

Cases decided.

5. The number of cases disposed of during the year rose from 138,113 to 152,512; of these 149,886 were disposed of by Magistrates. Of the persons convicted 66 per cent. were tried summarily as against 62 per cent. last year. The number of youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 was 320 as against 158 in the last year.

Punishments.

6. Sentences of death and transportation were passed in 58 and 160 cases as against 58 and 127 in the previous year. Punishments by fine increased by over 7,500, while whippings decreased from 2,025 to 1,337. The amount of fine imposed rose from Rs. 3,80,854 to Rs. 3,84,746, but fines realised fell from Rs. 3,12,490 to Rs. 3,06,175. The percentage of whippings fell from 16·45 to 11·71, the punishment being inflicted as a rule for theft and varying from 6 to 10 stripes.

Appeals and revision.

7. Of appeals decided 40 per cent. were rejected and sentence was confirmed in 31 per cent. The number of appeals by Government was 51 as against 37. The average duration of appeals was 15 days as against 16 in the last year. In revision sentence was reversed in the case of 153 persons, reduced or altered in the case of 146, while proceedings were quashed or new trials ordered for 19 and 290 persons respectively.

Trial by jury and assessors.

8. Persons tried by jury and with the aid of assessors numbered 348 and 834 respectively. In the High Court the verdict of the jury was approved in all cases. In the Courts of Session the percentage of cases in which it was approved was 94 as against 88 in the last year. In cases tried with assessors the Judge agreed with all or some of the assessors in 72 per cent. and differed from all in 28 per cent.

6. Prisons—Civil and Criminal.

For details see the report of the Bombay Jail Department for 1904 and tables under V.—Jails—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

Population.

1. The total number of all classes of prisoners confined in prisons, subsidiary jails, lock-ups and civil jails fell from 94,258 to 93,615 in the year under report. The daily average population was 9,058 as compared with 9,188 in the previous year. Increases are found in the case of the Common Prison, Ahmedabad Central Prison, the District Prison at Dhulia, and the Special Prison at Aden. The increase at Ahmedabad was due to the failure of the monsoon, while a large number of convictions under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and under the A'bkári Act account for the increase at Dhulia. The decrease was most marked at the Special Prison of Thána and the District Prisons of Karáchi and Dhárwár. The number of juveniles received during the year shows an increase of 38 over the figure of 1903. The number of juveniles admitted to Central and District Prisons was 170. Forty juveniles underwent imprisonment in Subsidiary Jails. The number of females admitted into Prisons and 1st and 2nd Class Subsidiary Jails was 1,135 against 1,185 last year. Civil prisoners were admitted to the number of 1,101. The percentage of prisoners to free population shows an increase from 0·153 to 0·160.

Disposal of prisoners.

2. The chief cause of the decrease under "Releases by Government on other grounds" is the large number of coronation releases which took place in 1903. Owing to a case of plague in Thána Prison when convicts were about to be despatched to the Andamans no prisoners were transported during the year 1904. Under Government sanction 18 prisoners were released during the year. In all 12 prisoners escaped from within and without prisons, of whom 6 have been recaptured. Two prisoners who had escaped during the previous ten years, were also recaptured during the year. The number of executions fell from 34 to 33 and of deaths from 213 to 154. The number of under-trial prisoners admitted shows an increase from 63,892 to 64,427. There were 14 escapes as against 27 in the previous year and 28 deaths as against 24.

Habitual criminals.

3. The number of habitual offenders identified as such before conviction was 1,914 as against 1,948, while the numbers of persons who were identified after arrival in Jail and of persons who confessed themselves to be habitual offenders were respectively 448 and 46 against

521 and 40. In the Presidency Proper 628 persons were identified by means of finger impressions as against 532. Segregation of habitual criminals at Dhulia is reported to have had an excellent effect.

Punishments.

4. The number of offences increased from 9,297 in 1903 to 12,978, of which 5,153 related to work and were dealt with by minor punishments. These provided the bulk of the increase. Major punishments increased from 2,106 to 2,778. There was a general increase in major punishments. The number of floggings increased from 78 to 106; the increase is due to stricter discipline and exaction of tasks. During the year under report 4,891 prisoners were fettered as against 5,321 in the previous year. A determined effort is reported to have been made by the prisoners at Ahmedabad to resist the exaction of the task laid down in the Prison Manual and the increase in the number of the floggings is due to the efforts to deal with it.

Convict officers.

5. The average number of prisoners engaged as convict officers rose from 892 to 1,020 of whom 12 were females. The increase is due to efforts to make up the sanctioned strength at Ahmedabad and Dhulia. The number of punishments awarded shows an increase of 449 over last year's figures (828).

Finances.

6. The gross expenditure has fallen from Rs. 6,76,356 to Rs. 6,49,685 and the cost per head from Rs. 74-3-3 to Rs. 72-6-2. The total cost and cost per head under dietary charges have fallen from Rs. 2,79,370 and Rs. 30-10-5 to Rs. 2,64,777 and Rs. 29-8-0. The total cash earnings of prisoners increased from Rs. 62,506-5-0 to Rs. 2,08,791-11-0. The actual cash profits were Rs. 95,360-13-0, exceeding by Rs. 32,854-8-0 those of the previous year. Kárwár, Thána, Ahmedabad and Sholápur Prisons and the Deccan Gang have earned less than in the previous year. During the year under report Rs. 1,13,430-14-0 were adjusted on account of the value of books and forms that were in stock at the end of June 1904 in the Yerávda Printing Press. The net profits of the quinine industry at Yerávda and Hyderabad amounted to Rs. 2,299 against Rs. 1,757 in 1903.

Vital statistics.

7. With a daily average strength of 9,058 there were 5,285 admissions into Hospitals as against 4,865 admissions on a daily average strength of 9,188 in the previous year. The daily average number of sick, however, fell from 204·0 to 202·4. The total number of deaths fell from 237 to 183, giving a percentage of 20·2 against 25·8. Serious overcrowding occurred in the Common Prison, the House of Correction, and the Special Prison, Thána. Ague (331 cases), Dysentry (56), Anæmia and Debility (30), and Diarrhœa (32) were more prevalent than last year, Yerávda accounting for 28 of the Dysentry and 45 of the Diarrhœa cases. There were 6 cases of small-pox with 2 deaths and 6 cases of plague with 3 deaths. The immunity from plague and small-pox bears strong testimony to the carcful supervision exercised in the prisons. Inoculation was performed at 12 prisons.

7. Civil Justice.

For details *see* the Annual Report on Civil Justice and table under III—Civil Justice—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

Changes in the number and constitution of civil courts.

1. A new Subordinate Judge's Court was established at Roha in the Thána District.

Number and value of suits.

2. The total number of suits instituted during the year fell by 17,860 to 165,111. This was due to the introduction of the conciliation system under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act into Khándesh and partly to agricultural depression and the prevalence of plague. There was some increase in suits for specific relief, testamentary suits and miscellaneous, but all other suits show a decrease. The aggregate value of suits fell from Rs. 3,83,59,568 to Rs. 3,68,27,935. The most marked decrease was in the case of suits not exceeding Rs. 50.

Disposal of suits.

3. Out of 203,944 suits for disposal, 169,009 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 34,935 against a corresponding balance of 38,677 last year. The percentage of contested suits rose from 30 to 32. There was an improvement in the average duration (76 days) of uncontested suits, but the average duration of contested suits rose from 163 to 252 days. The proportion of instituted suits to population varied from 1 to 32 in Bombay to 1 to 614 in Thar and Párkar. Miscellaneous suits numbered 22,161 as against 19,402 last year.

Appeals.

4. During the year 4,723 appeals were presented and 5,263 were decided, leaving arrears of 3,258 against 3,798 last year. The decree was confirmed in 2,744 cases.

Applications for execution of decrees.

5. During the year there were 183,443 institutions and 188,332 disposals, leaving arrears of 49,935 as against 54,824 in the previous year. Applications disposed of by transfer and by the village Courts under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act numbered 423 and 2,177 of the remainder. Satisfaction in full was obtained in 14 per cent. of the applications, and 67 per cent. were wholly infructuous. The total amount recovered in execution was Rs. 61,36,001 or Rs. 10,73,712 more than last year. Sales of immoveable property increased slightly to Rs. 5,573. The number of persons imprisoned in execution of decrees was 846 and the number of persons arrested but released without imprisonment was 2,763. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 311, of which 209 were disposed of and 96 transferred or withdrawn. The application was granted in 48 per cent. of the cases.

Receipts and expenditure.

6. The total receipts of all courts rose from Rs. 38,80,293 to 39,62,222, and expenditure increased from Rs. 48,03,641 to Rs. 49,46,411.

2.—Execution of Decrees of Civil Courts by the Revenue Department.

During the year 6,458 Civil Court decrees were referred to the Collectors for execution, which, with arrears of 9,867 from the previous year, made a total of 16,325 for disposal. The total number disposed of was 6,990. Of these 2,816 were settled by mutual agreement. Property was sold in 2,126 cases while 1,954 decrees were returned to the Civil Courts. In cases of settlement by mutual agreement the total amount remitted by creditors amounted to Rs. 65,186 as compared with Rs. 40,983 last year, the percentage of remission varying from 2 per cent. in Sind to 20 per cent. in the Northern Division.

The total area of land sold in satisfaction of decrees was 18,319 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 32,695, and the prices realised amounted in all to Rs. 7,31,299 or 15·82 times the assessment. Prices varied greatly in different districts; where low prices were realised, the cause is generally put down to the unfavourable character of the season.

3.—Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Suits.

1. The total number of suits instituted rose from 13,513 to 14,043. Sholápur, Sátára and Ahmednagar showed an increase of 287, 260, and 66 suits, respectively, while there was a decrease of 83 suits in Poona. Of the total number of suits instituted, 7,528 or 53·6 per cent. were under Chapter II. Suits against agriculturists showed a slight increase, while there was a considerable decrease in the suits against non-agriculturists. There were 9,900 suits for disposal, 7,709 of which were disposed of. The proportion of *ex-parte* suits against agriculturists was 1·7 and against non-agriculturists 8·4 per cent. Agriculturists admitted the claims against them in 13·8 per cent. of the cases, and contested them in 44·5. The defendants were examined under section 7 of the Act in 59·5 per cent. of the cases. Past accounts were taken in 54·3 per cent. of the cases, and claims were allowed in full in 57·8 per cent. They were allowed in part in 29·6 per cent. and rejected in 12·6 per cent. In suits on mortgage-bonds the claims were reduced to 21·7 per cent., while in cases of money debts under clause (*w*) they were reduced to 23·2 per cent. Redemption was decreed in 255 redemption suits under Chapter II. It was allowed without any payment in 10·9 per cent., on payment in part in 30·1 per cent., and on payment in full in 54·5 per cent. of the cases. Decrees directing satisfaction of the debt by enjoyment of the land for a term of years were passed in 11 cases. The abatement in redemption cases was 17·2 per cent.

Details of working.

2. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits under Chapter II was 5 months and 2 days and 2 months and 28 days respectively, a slight improvement on the figures of the previous year. The average cost of litigation for a claim of Rs. 100 was Rs. 14-3-0 on suits against non-agriculturists, and Rs. 10-13-11 against agriculturists, there being, however, an exemption of half the Court-fees in the latter case. The proportion was practically the same in redemption suits. The number of darkhasts filed during the year was 14,947, a decrease of 2,301 as compared with the previous year. Out of a total of 20,743 darkhasts (including arrears) for disposal, 15,493 were disposed of. The proportion of satisfaction obtained in full or in part was 35·2 per cent., while 64·8 per cent. of the darkhasts were infructuous as against 66 per cent. last year. The sum recovered with or without the issue of process amounted to Rs. 3,45,481, which shows an increase of Rs. 64,550 as compared with the previous year. There were only 57 applications for the attachment of standing crops. These with 34 arrears made up a total of 91 as against 148 last year, of which 79 were disposed of. Sales took place in only 8 cases, while 46 cases were compromised. The proportion of successful applications was 68·4 per cent. as against 63·1 per cent. last year.

Munsifs and Conciliators. In the Dekkhan.

3. At the end of the year there were 88 Village Munsifs. The number of suits instituted before them was 3,694, an increase of 244 on the figure of last year. The disposals numbered 3,600. *Ex parte* decisions amounted to 10·1 per cent. The number of darkhasts for execution amounted to 2,010, showing a decrease of 189. At the end of the year there were 249 Conciliators. They received 28,244 applications, a decrease of 1,309 on the figures of last year. Eighty-five of them were invested with special powers to compel the attendance of the defendants. Agreements were effected in 68·5 per cent. of the cases where both parties appeared. Agreements and compromises taken together gave a proportion of 20·8 per cent. of the total disposals. Claims of the value of Rs. 7,09,181 were settled for Rs. 5,76,419, an abatement of 18·7 per cent. as against 16·6 per cent. in the previous year.

In Khándesh.

The village munsif and conciliation system came into force in October 1903 in the Khándesh District. At the end of the year there were 27 Village Munsifs. Nine hundred and fourteen suits were instituted before them, and they disposed of 825. The proportion of *ex parte* decisions, admissions, compromises and contested suits were, respectively, 11·4, 24·4, 34·0, and 22·2 per cent. There were only 120 darkhasts for the execution of decrees, and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 565 out of Rs. 765. There were 91 Conciliators at the end of the year. They received 48,111 applications, including 18,551 made on decrees before the introduction of the conciliation system. They disposed of 43,426 applications, while the agreements effected by them together with the compromises came to 26·2 per cent. The amount claimed in the agreements filed before the Court was Rs. 8,85,080, and the amount settled was Rs. 8,18,352, the abatement being 7·5 per cent. as against 18·7 in the four districts. The abatement secured in claims on mortgage-bonds was only 2·5 per cent. while in

claims on simple bonds it was 10·4 per cent. The number of suits filed in all the courts in the Khándesh District was 19,813 in the year 1902, 19,536 in 1903, and 11,140 in 1904. The conciliation system has reduced the files of the courts to a considerable extent.

Registration figures.

4. There has been an increase in the total number and value of all kinds of instruments during the year under report to the extent of nearly 2 per cent. in each case. Of the total number of instruments 37·9 per cent. were sale-deeds, 50·4 per cent. mortgages, and 11·7 per cent. simple bonds. Their values were, respectively, 50·4, 43·5 and 6·1 per cent. of the total. The proportions are almost the same as last year. The number and value of simple bonds, however, show increases of 26·3 and 20·6 per cent. over the corresponding figures of last year. The increase in the number of simple money bonds has been most marked in Poona and Ahmednagar. Sales of immoveable property between agriculturists and agriculturists were as to number and value 71·0 and 65·4 per cent. respectively, while those between agriculturists and non-agriculturists were 29·0 and 34·6 per cent. respectively. The figures show a slight increase in the number and value of sale-deeds taken by agriculturists over those taken by non-agriculturists.

8. Registration.

For details *see* Annual Report on Registration for 1904-1905 and tables under IX.—Registration—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1.—Registration under Act III of 1877.

Number of deeds registered.

1. The total number of registrations increased from 161,000 to 179,000, the proportionate increase being greatest in Broach, Sholápur, Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Násik, Dhárwár and Khándesh. The increase is generally attributed to a better harvest and a partial return to prosperity after a cycle of bad years. In the triennium ending with 1904 compulsory registrations have fluctuated from 141,000 to 156,000 and are slightly below the average of previous years. Optional registrations have decreased considerably from an average of 25,700 to an average of 21,500, the decrease being almost entirely confined to mortgages of less than Rs. 100 in value. Mortgages have further fallen to an average of 44,000 while sales of corresponding value maintain an average of 54,000. Deeds of gift, relating both to immoveable and moveable property, have increased in number, in the case of the former to the extent of 20 per cent. over the figures of the last triennium. Fear of sudden death from plague is supposed to have had some effect in inducing people to dispose of their property more largely during their life-time. A similar influence is supposed to account for an increase in the practice of making wills, which is particularly noticeable in Gujarát. There has been a considerable increase in the registration of leases executed. The Deccan accounts for two-thirds of the total number of such leases.

Value of deeds registered.

2. The average value of each transaction in the year under report was Rs. 610 as against Rs. 548. A steady increase is noted from year to year.

Refusals to register.

3. Refusals to register have risen to 578. There were 142 appeals, in 123 of which registration was ultimately ordered.

New district.

4. Two additional Sub-Registry Offices were opened during the year 1904 at Nipáni in Belgaum and Talegaum-Dhamdhere in Poona.

Offences.

5. There were 12 prosecutions for offences against the Act. Of 21 persons accused, 19 were convicted and sentenced. In three of these cases the offence was brought home to the accused through the instrumentality of thumb-prints.

Deeds destroyed and impounded.

6. The number of deeds destroyed under section 85 of the Act during 1904 was 571, affecting property valued at Rs. 1,14,401. During the year under report 374 deeds were impounded on the ground of insufficiency of stamp duty as against 296 in 1903. In 220 cases the action of the impounding officer was upheld.

Inspectio

7. In almost all districts the Mámlatdárs now exercise regular supervision over the Sub-Registry Offices with satisfactory results.

Receipts and expenditure.

8. The average receipts for the last three years were Rs. 5,12,000 and the average expenditure Rs. 2,61,000 as against averages in the previous triennium of Rs. 5,35,000 and Rs. 2,75,000 respectively, the surplus being thus reduced from Rs. 2,60,000 to Rs. 2,51,000, the effect of the unsatisfactory years 1902-1903.

2.—Registration under Act XVII of 1879.

1. The village registration system is in force in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur.

Number of registrations.

The average number of registrations in the last three years has been 96,000. With the exception of the years 1897, 1898, the average number has been 127,000. The decrease is most marked in Sholápur, where registrations are less than half of those in Ahmednagar or Sátára. The decrease is attributed to the severity and long continuance of the plague and also to the extension of the system of tagái loans.

Deeds of sale

2. In Ahmednagar and Sholápur deeds of sale have fallen to the average preceding the famine. In Poona and Sátára they are still 30 and 50 per cent. above that standard. The total number amounted to 15,337 as compared with 19,663 in the previous triennium and an average of 12,800 before the famine.

Mortgages.

3. Mortgages with possession have fallen by 25, 30 and 37 per cent. respectively in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sátára, being in these districts much below the previous normal standard. Mortgages without possession show a decrease of 50 per cent. in Ahmednagar and Sátára, 40 per cent. in Poona, and 60 per cent. in Sholápur. The total number registered was less than one-half of the number registered in any year previous to 1901. It is attributed to increasing unwillingness on the part of money-lenders to advance money to landholders on anything but the absolute security of landed estate. Leases not exceeding one year have decreased by about 20 per cent. as compared with the figures of the last triennium but are about the normal average.

Bonds.

4. Bonds continue to decrease; they are one-fourth of the old standard and 40 per cent. below the standard of the last triennium.

Parties to transactions.

5. Transactions between agriculturists and non-agriculturists have further fallen to an average of 36,381, while transactions where both parties are agriculturists have fallen to an average of 42,000 from one of 54,000.

Value of deeds registered.

6. The total value of property affected by deeds registered has fallen from an average of Rs. 64 lákhs to Rs. 48 lákhs, but the average value per deed has slightly increased, being approximately Rs. 50.

Financial.

7. The receipts fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 20,700 in the year under report as compared with a deficit of Rs. 21,000 last year.

3.—Joint Stock Companies.

General.

1. At the beginning of the year there were 399 companies carrying on business. Twelve companies went into liquidation and 9 companies under liquidation were finally dissolved. Sixteen new companies were registered during the year, including two which had gone into liquidation in 1899 but are re-working under the Court's order. One company limited by guarantee was registered during the year under report. At the end of the year 404 companies were carrying on business. The nominal capital of all the Joint Stock Companies at work on 31st March 1905 was Rs. 19,99,56,770, while the "paid up" capital amounted to Rs. 15,59,13,541.

Number of documents registered; fees and expenditure.

2. The number of documents registered decreased from 885 to 827, while the fees realized were Rs. 7,307-2-0 as against Rs. 9,972-6-0, a decrease of Rs. 2,665-4-0. Expenditure shows a decrease from Rs. 1,607-13-3 to Rs. 1,547-1-7.

Prosecutions.

3. The Secretary and Manager of a Kaira Benefit Society, who had been previously prosecuted for forging the signature of the auditor on the balance sheets of the company, was again prosecuted for a similar offence, and sentenced to suffer one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. No proceedings were found necessary against any Joint Stock Companies for default under the Act.

9. Local Board Administration.

For details *see* the Annual Report on Local Boards for 1904-1905 and tables under XVIII—Local Boards appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

General.

1. The number of District Local Boards remained unchanged at 24, while that of Táluka Local Boards increased by 3 to 210. There were in all 3,607 members, of whom 42 were *ex-officio*, 1,957 nominated and 1,608 elected. The elective system is not in force in the Panch Mahás, the Peint táluka of Násik and the district of Kánara (save the tálukas of Kárwár and Kumta), the Thar and Párkar district (except the Mirpur Khás táluka) and the Upper Sind Frontier district. During the year three new Boards were constituted in Sind owing to the creation of the new tálukas of Nasrat, Pithoro and Sinjhoro. New Boards were also constituted in the districts of Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Sholápur-Bijápur and Dhárwár. In the Central Division 33 per cent. and in Dhárwár 39·3 per cent. of the persons entitled to vote exercised their rights. The number of District and Taluka Local Boards meetings averaged 4 and 5 in the Northern Division, 2 and 5 in the Central Division, 2·5 and 5·9 in the Southern Division, and 1·83 and 6·87 in Sind. The average attendance at the meetings varied from 9·39 in the Northern Division to 5·9 in Sind.

Income.

2. The aggregate income of the Boards was Rs. 43,83,656 as against Rs. 48,00,156 last year. The decrease was chiefly due to remissions and suspensions of Local Fund Cess on account of the unsatisfactory season. The incidence of taxation was highest in the Nasrat táluka (Re. 0-14-4) and lowest in the Khipro táluka (Re. 0-0-3). Broach followed Nasrat with an incidence of Re. 0-5-6.

Expenditure.

3. The total actual expenditure was Rs. 46,88,874 as against Rs. 45,81,112, while the closing balance fell from Rs. 21,31,492 to Rs. 18,26,205. The balances of the Ahmedabad, Broach, Nasik, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kánara District Local Boards were below the prescribed minimum. The principal items of expenditure were Education Rs 16,75,619 against Rs. 16,03,776, Medical Relief Rs. 2,55,499 against Rs. 2,94,946, Civil Works Rs. 22,84,686 against Rs. 21,92,125, and Water-supply Rs. 2,79,537 against Rs. 2,22,891.

Works.

4. The principal works undertaken were the construction and maintenance of roads and school-houses, inspection bungalows and dharamsháls and wells. In addition a market was constructed at Badin in Hyderabad, Sind; jetties at Manori Creak in Thána; and a dispensary in the Central Division.

10. Municipal Administration.

For details *see* the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1904-1905, and the Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1904-1905, and tables under XVII—Municipalities—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1.—Bombay Municipality.

General.

1. There were during the year 69 meetings of the Corporation, 53 of the Standing Committee, 112 of other Committees, and 61 of Sub-Committees of the Standing Committee.

Finance: (a) General.

2. The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 93,36,112 and the expenditure to Rs. 85,91,618, the resulting surplus of Rs. 7,44,494 bringing up the cash balance to Rs. 29,76,734. If, however, certain claims which will shortly fall due are allowed for, the real surplus is probably represented by a sum of Rs. 12,00,000.

(b) Income.

3. The income realised during the year was Rs. 93,36,112, being Rs. 8,78,112 better than the original estimates. The increases were derived principally from the Property Taxes, Vehicles Tax and Tolls, Town and Tobacco Duties, Returns from Property, and Miscellaneous. The actual income of the year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 8,53,486, the largest increases being under the heads Property Taxes and Town Duties. The permanent increase in revenue is estimated at about 3 lákhs.

(c) Expenditure

4. Out of a total sanctioned expenditure of Rs. 93,26,641, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 85,91,618. Net savings amounted to Rs. 1,60,113. As compared with last year expenditure increased by Rs. 1,60,228, and was due entirely to plague expenses having been met for the first time from current revenue. Permanent increase in expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,25,000.

(d) Loan expenditure.

5. The expenditure on Loan Works amounted to Rs. 9,21,635 against Rs. 6,45,522 in the preceding year, the increase being entirely under sewerage and water-works.

(e) Plague expenditure.

6. Expenditure on plague measures amounted to Rs. 1,81,919 or Rs. 61,969 less than in the previous year. On the construction of health camps and on discretional relief, for which funds were allotted by Government, Rs. 16,351 and Rs. 2,427 respectively were expended. The total expenditure on plague measures since the beginning of operations now amounts to Rs. 64,89,062, of which 27 per cent. has been contributed by Government.

(f) Debt and sinking fund.

7. Out of a proposed new loan of Rs. 37½ lákhs, a sum of Rs. 12¾ lákhs on account of water-works having been sanctioned by Government, was raised in the year under report. This loan was taken up at 103½ per cent. and the net premium realised amounted to Rs. 36,155. Payments during the year towards the reduction of debt amounted to Rs. 82,594. The total Municipal debt at the end of the year stood at Rs. 4,86,12,762. Against this debt, the total Sinking Fund invested up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 53,22,276, which left the net debt liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year at Rs. 4,32,90,486.

(g) Assets and liabilities.

8. At the close of the year 1904-05, the assets and liabilities of the Municipality were respectively Rs. 6,85,78,144 and Rs. 5,13,85,322. The "Stores" had a total reserve stock balance on 31st March 1905 of Rs. 3,95,177, of which more than 50 per cent. represents the value of surplus and obsolete stores. The corresponding figures for last year were Rs. 7,17,252 and 56 per cent. respectively. The workshops made a profit of Rs. 17,077 during the year.

Taxation.

9. The taxes levied during the year were at the same rates as in the previous year, but owing to the large increase in income the incidence of taxation per head of population rose from Rs. 9-6-11 to Rs. 10-6-9.

Assessment and collection of revenues.

10. The total amount collected under all heads exclusive of miscellaneous receipts was Rs. 58,89,838 against Rs. 54,46,545 collected during the past year. Miscellaneous receipts aggregated Rs. 34,245 as against Rs. 28,382 in 1903-04 There were 4,681 complaints against the assessment as compared with 6,582 last year. There were 47 appeals to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court against 123 last year. Of these 5 were allowed, 40 were settled out of Court, and 2 were withdrawn by the appellants. The net revenue from town duties amounted to Rs. 15,06,780 as against Rs. 10,87,123 last year. Refund claims numbered 40,656 as against 41,247.

Public works.

11. The total expenditure on new works was Rs. 88,736. The total expenditure on the Engineer's Department including water-works was Rs. 17,92,302 as against Rs. 15,81,915 last year. Notices were issued for the removal of 202 unsafe buildings, while 1,096 inflammable or insanitary huts were removed. Rs. 1,48,751 were spent on street improvement, while 4,896 square yards of land were added to streets at a cost of Rs. 1,53,716. The area of roads metalled during the year was 11,592,910 square feet at a cost of Rs. 3,03,776. Four new roads were taken over from Government and declared public.

Public lighting.

12. The total number of gas lamps at the end of the year was 4,068 and of kerosine lamps 1,754. The total cost of gas lighting was Rs. 2,36,172 and of kerosine oil lighting Rs. 34,558.

Water-supply.

13. The rainfall at Tánsa and Vehár lakes was 30 inches and at Tulsi 44 inches less than last year's fall. During the year there were 139 bursts in different mains, 448 new connections were made, and 360 connections were cut off. The total number of connections at the end of the year was 20,921, and the number of meters in use was 3,321.

Fire-brigade.

14. Property to the estimated value of Rs. 22,11,462, including a mill valued at Rs. 13,00,000, was destroyed by fire. There were 103 calls, of fire, 15 of which were false alarms. The water-supply at fires was satisfactory.

Public Health.

15. The total mortality for the year, exclusive of still-born, was 42,676 or 7,837 less than last year. Deaths from plague declined by 7,250. The mortality from small-pox decreased by 568, but an epidemic of cholera, which was soon checked, caused 219 deaths. Births registered numbered 19,556. The ten municipal dispensaries dealt with 89,377 cases.

Licenses.

16. License fee receipts amounted to Rs. 75,149 as against 73,830 during the preceding year, the number of licenses issued being 6,576 against 6,474.

Markets.

17. The total revenue from markets and slaughter-houses aggregated Rs. 4,49,512 against Rs. 4,55,419 in the preceding year. The quantity of unwholesome food destroyed was 122,080 lbs. as against 131,574 lbs. last year.

Education.

18. The number of municipal schools at the close of the year was 91 against 86 and the number of pupils 7,530 against 7,115 during the previous year. The number of aided schools was 103 with 9,131 pupils against 94 with 8,449 pupils last year. The total amount of grant-in-aid paid was Rs. 28,193 against Rs. 23,863 in 1903-04.

2.—District Municipalities.

General.

1. The number of Municipalities in the Presidency and Sind was 163, of which 14 were City Municipalities and 4 temporary. The Mithi Municipality in Sind and the Prakasha Municipality in the Central Division were abolished during the year. The Bassein Municipality continued under suspension. The number of councillors was 2,228, of whom 884 were elected and 1,169 nominated. Forty-one Municipalities were entirely composed of nominated members.

Income.

2. The aggregate income of all District Municipalities rose from Rs. 57,70,408 to Rs. 66,81,737. In the Northern Division the increase, which amounted to Rs. 88,224, was due to a general rise in receipts under Municipal rates and taxes, Municipal property and powers apart from taxation, grants and contributions, and extraordinary and debt. The Ahmedabad Municipality took up in the open market a loan of Rs. 2,80,000 to meet the capital outlay on drainage works and withdrew Rs. 1,90,000 from the Savings Bank. Receipts from taxation were larger chiefly under the heads of octroi, tolls, water-rate, conservancy and pilgrim tax. In the Central Division the increase, which amounted to Rs. 19,081, was due chiefly to improvement in the receipts from octroi and water-rates and to larger educational grants from Government. In the Southern Division the increase of Rs. 53,218 occurs under all heads and is shared in by all the districts except Ratnágiri. The difference is mainly due to realisation of arrears of house-tax and water-rate. In Sind the increase of Rs. 5,46,217 was chiefly due to enhancement of octroi rates in the principal Municipalities, increased imports of articles liable to octroi duty, sale of land, bandar fees and extraordinary and debt receipts. Incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 6-2-5 per head in Karáchi to Re. 0-3-2 in Ráver in Khándesh District, while that of income varied from Rs. 7-11-7 in Karáchi to Re. 0-5-11 at Ráver.

Expenditure.

3. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 77,78,023, an increase of Rs. 9,91,234 over the figures of last year. The increase in the Central Division which amounted to Rs. 34,200 was due to increased expenditure under General Administration and Collection charges, Public Health and Convenience, Public Instruction and Miscellaneous. In the Northern Division the increase of Rs. 81,879 came chiefly under the heads Collection of Taxes, Police, Conservancy, Water-supply, Roads and Public Instruction. In the Southern Division the increase of Rs. 60,926 was chiefly due to increase of expenditure on education. Sind shows an increase of Rs. 5,06,429 due to an increase of octroi refunds and expenditure on water-supply and education.

Important works.

4. The drainage scheme at Ahmedabad is approaching completion. Kapadwanj has undertaken the construction of a bridge over the Mohar river while Surat is to rebuild on sanitary principles that portion of the town known as Golwad recently destroyed by fire. Important work in the Southern Division was chiefly concerned with water-supply. New dispensaries were constructed at Karáchi and Hyderabad.

Debt.

5. The total liabilities of the Municipalities on account of loans stood at Rs. 48,52,102 at the end of the year. During the year the Northern and Southern Division and Sind Municipalities paid off debts to the amount of Rs. 1,62,625. Ahmedabad raised a fresh loan of Rs. 2,80,000. A plague loan of Rs. 2,69,661 was guaranteed by Government to the Poona Municipality. The Karáchi Municipality received instalments amounting to Rs. 2,71,750, being part of a loan of Rs. 5,13,000 which it has been allowed to raise in the open market. The aggregate closing balance of all Municipalities stood at Rs. 24,55,768.

3.—Bombay Improvement Trust.

Progress of schemes.

1. In the year under report more satisfactory progress was made with the operations of the Trust than in any year since its constitution. The total capital expenditure was Rs. 65,17,105 of which Rs. 51,95,002 were expended on the acquisition of 383 properties.

2. Owing to the necessity of providing house accommodation for people displaced, the construction of new streets has been largely confined to the Board's vested lands. Fair progress has been made with the street from Queen's Road to Carnac Bridge in Scheme II. Now that accommodation for the poorer classes has been sanctioned for Chandanwadi and Imamwada, there is a prospect of more rapid progress with Scheme II and a speedy commencement with important 80′ Roads in Schemes III and VIII. Roads on the Colába reclamation are about to be begun. Good progress was made during the year with the construction of 8 blocks of chawls at Agripada. Two blocks at Nagpada were delayed owing to difficulties with the contractor, but are being completed departmentally. The construction of 250 semi-permanent huts has been commenced on the Kennedy Sea Face.

Police accommodation.

3. Three additional Police Accommodation Schemes were sanctioned during the year, at Agripada, Shepherd Road, and Duncan Road. A Scheme for the Connaught Road Estate has been prepared and is ready for submission to Government. Good progress was made with the extensive accommodation on the Wodehouse Road as also with that on the Nagpada Estate. Both are approaching completion.

Vested lands.

4. The Board's vested lands have been improved and maintained. Works undertaken during the year included the improvement of the Charni Road Garden on the Kennedy Sea Face; the demolition of the Cooperage bungalow and the conversion of the area into a public recreation ground, and the commencement of a central garden on the Wellington Lines Estate. The Cotton Green Plot was resumed by Government for Railway purposes, and the Dispensary Plot has been handed over to the Trust. The development of lands vested in the Board by the Municipality has proceeded less rapidly as they require larger expenditure on filling and on roads. The filling and raising of the West Agripada Estate is practically complete and a new system of roads is to be constructed simultaneously with the sewerage system. The provision of a water-supply has been undertaken by the Municipality.

Expansion schemes.

5. Schemes IV, V and VI were formulated with a view to the provision of building sites for the expansion of the City. Scheme IV deals with the area lying between Chaupati and the Govalia Tank, while Schemes V and VI deal with the vacant areas lying north of Dádar now largely used for rice cultivation. The plans and estimates for Scheme V were submitted to Government, while Scheme VI delayed by uncertainty as to the exact alignment of the new Harbour Branch Railway and the connecting loop with the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Máhim, is now under the consideration of the Board. Under Scheme IV the acquisition of lands has made favourable progress and filling and road construction will be commenced shortly. The Colába reclamation (Scheme VII) undertaken with the object of providing additional building sites is now complete with the exception of the roads. A 50 feet carriage way with a 20 feet raised foot-path on the side next the sea will be provided.

Provision for people displaced.

6. The Trustees finding that they were in a sufficiently favourable financial position requested the Municipal Commissioner to furnish them with a small list of areas in which he considered that some provision for people displaced by the operations of the Trust was urgently necessary. The Municipal Commissioner accordingly made representations in respect of some twelve areas. Schemes for these together with a scheme for the improvement of Fort (North) previously submitted by the Municipal Commissioner are now under consideration and it is expected that preliminary proposals will shortly be placed before the Board. Three street schemes were prepared for the provision of dwellings for the working classes to the north of Haines Road in accordance with a representation from the Municipal Commissioner.

Acquisition.

7 Out of a total of 1,278 cases, awards have been made in 1,040 cases, of which 693 properties have been acquired through the Courts and 347 by amicable settlement. The number of properties acquired through the Courts and by amicable settlement were in the year under report 301 and 82 as compared with 102 and 146 last year. Of 112 references to the Tribunal of Appeal (of which however 12 have been withdrawn or settled) 64 are still unopened, while 14 have been decided in favour of the Board and 17 against. Acquired properties retained by the Board pending demolition produced a revenue of Rs. 4,15,485-14-3 during the year and receipts from sale of properties for demolition produced Rs. 26,913-9-6.

Finance.

8. Revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 11,20,170 against an expenditure of Rs. 10,53,029, leaving a net credit balance of Rs. 67,141. A fresh loan of 50 lákhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. and having a currency of 60 years was raised in September 1904. The average rate of issue was Rs. 102-5-9. The total loans raised by the Board now amount to Rs. 2,20,00,000. The total Capital expenditure up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,84,57,520 and the year closed with a credit cash balance of Rs. 59,78,950.

11. Military (Volunteering).

Camps of exercise.

1. Camps of exercise were held by the Bombay Light Horse, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 1st and 2nd Battalions G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, 1st and 2nd Battalions B. B & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, Nágpur, Berár, Poona, Baluchistan, and Sind Volunteer Rifles, and the Karáchi Volunteer Artillery.

Expenditure

2. The total amount allotted for camps of exercise and field days was Rs. 14,800.

New corps and changes.

3. Government has sanctioned the raising of a few reserve sections in the 2nd Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers. The formation of a Volunteer reserve in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers was also sanctioned. The head-quarters of "K" Company were transferred from Indore to Neemuch.

12. Marine.

For details *see* Annual Reports on Port Trusts for 1904-1905 and tables under XXXII.—Port Trusts—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

1.—Bombay.

European seamen.

1. The number of European seamen shipped was 2,565 and of those discharged 2,419. Deserters further fell from 46 to 21. Thirty-four were sent home distressed and subsistence was given to 19. Charges on account of distressed seamen amounted to Rs. 25,628. Seamen's money orders increased from Rs. 1,013 to Rs. 3,798.

Native seamen.

2. The number of native seamen shipped rose from 35,024 to 37,534, while the number discharged rose from 30,832 to 35,116. Deaths increased from 150 to 159, while 56 seamen were left in hospital and 23 in jail. Charges on account of distressed seamen fell from Rs. 1,257-4-0 to Rs. 593.

Receipts and expenditure.

3. Gross income rose from Rs. 68,445 to Rs. 74,218, while expenditure increased from Rs. 19,265 to Rs. 20,604. The net profits were Rs. 53,614 as against Rs. 49,179 last year. Receipts from registry fees show the largest increase.

Marine courts of inquiry.

4. Six Marine Courts of Inquiry were held during the year. In four cases no blame was attached to the ships' officers. In one case the certificates of the Captain and Chief Officer were suspended for 6 and 3 months respectively, while in a second the certificate of the Second Officer was suspended for three months and the Master severely reprimanded for reprehensible carelessness.

2.—Aden.

Shipping office.

The numbers of European and Native seamen engaged were respectively 25 and 1,018 against 130 and 1,506 last year. The numbers discharged were 50 and 991 as against 167 and 1,421 in the previous year. Thirteen European seamen were sent to the United Kingdom. Fees realised Rs. 2,665, showing a decrease of Rs. 799. The decreases were due to the prevalence of plague.

3.—Bombay Port Trust.

Receipts and expenditure.

1. Gross receipts amounted to Rs. 65,93,056, a record in the history of the Trust, and exceeded the expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 58,47,473, by Rs. 7,45,583. The most noticeable increases under imports were of rice and grain, kerosine oil, piece-goods, timber and sugar. Imports of coal, hay and straw declined. Exports of coal, grain, kerosine oil, and piece-goods increased, while those of cotton, seeds, twist and yarn decreased.

Number of vessels.

2. The number of steamers which entered the docks or were berthed at the outer walls was 1,518, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,596,709 as compared with 1,533 with an aggregate tonnage of 2,571,771. Dry Dock earnings increased from Rs. 1,66,000 to Rs 1,73,000, and the number of vessels docked rose from 177 to 185. The total number of square-rigged vessels entering the Port was 2,470 with an aggregate tonnage of 3,043,109 against 2,389 with a tonnage of 2,835,548 in the previous year.

Loan and capital expenditure.

3. The expenditure on capital works amounted to Rs. 28,27,662. The principal works carried out or continued were the completion of the new hydraulic power station for the Docks at an aggregate cost of Rs. 3,87,598; the excavation of the South Dock channel; the reclamation works and jetties at Tank Bunder; the extension of Ballard Pier to meet the line of the New Dock Mole; and work in connection with the dams for the new docks. A debenture loan aggregating 36½ lákhs, having a currency of 60 years and bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, was raised in August 1904. The loan was allotted in full at an average rate of Rs. 104-8-7. At the close of the year the total debt stood at Rs. 6,11,51,013.

4.—Karáchi Port Trust.

Finance.

1. The actual receipts, which amounted to Rs. 29,53,437, exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 9,95,156, an increase of over 50 per cent. Expenditure totalled Rs. 17,85,582. The increase in receipts was due to the heavy export trade in wheat. The first instalment, Rs. 10 lákhs, of the sanctioned loan of Rs. 21 lákhs was raised in December at the satisfactory rate of Rs. 99-12-6½.

Works.

2. The harbour was maintained in an efficient state, over 753,000 tons of material being removed by the Trust's dredging fleet. The work in connection with the new loan was immediately undertaken and satisfactory progress made. A committee of experts met at Karáchi in March to advise on measures for the future extension of the Port. Their report was not received at the close of the year.

5.—Aden Port Trust.

1. Receipts totalled Rs. 4,55,798 and expenditure Rs. 4,46,747, as against Rs. 4,65,638 and Rs. 3,61,804 in 1903-04. Receipt and expenditure.

2. Dredging operations, which cost Rs. 1,93,077 as against Rs. 95,430 last year, resulted in the removal of 476,000 tons of spoil as compared with 297,000 tons. Dredging.

3. The number of square-rigged vessels which entered the Port was 1,916 against 1,657 in the previous year. The net registered tonnage of merchant vessels was 2,847,649 against 2,842,997. Shipping.

6.—Indus Conservancy Department.

1. Snagging operations extended from Káshmor to Keti Bandar. Seventeen snags, two small trees and one country boat were removed. Conservancy.

2. During the year there was "a cut-off" in the river near Bhatar by which its length has been lessened by several miles. Course of the river.

3. During the year 3,502 boats with a maundage of 770,289 were registered as against 3,489 boats with a maundage of 763,146 in 1903-04. The river-borne traffic between Sind and the Punjab increased from 986,804 maunds to 1,761,429. The increase is attributed to the inability of the Railway to cope with the heavy goods traffic consequent on an unusually good harvest. Shipping.

4. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 16,893 as compared with Rs. 17,012 in the preceding year. The expenditure also decreased from Rs. 23,788 to Rs. 19,693, chiefly due to the savings on repairs to the steamer "Fateh Mubarik". Finance.

5. Nine prosecutions for offences under Act I of 1863 were instituted during the year, of which six resulted in convictions. Offences.

13. Co-operative Credit Societies.

A Registrar of Co-operative Societies having been appointed the preliminary work of organisation was set on foot during the year. Rules were drafted and model by-laws drawn up for the guidance of pioneer societies, and translated into the principal vernacular languages of the Presidency. The Registrar visited various towns and villages in Dhárwár, Ahmedabad, Poona, Khándesh and Sátára and explained the objects of the societies to interested gatherings. Ahmedabad, Kaira, Ahmednagar, Poona, Dhárwár and Sholápur had been selected for experimental measures, but the conditions of the season proved unfavourable to the establishment of societies except in Dhárwár and parts of Ahmednagar. It was not found possible to register any societies during the year, but the organisation work was practically completed for several which have since been registered. Twelve rural societies have now been registered. Rural societies.

The formation of urban societies was discussed with various people and at various places. Such societies will probably be established in Bombay, Hubli and Nandurbár very shortly.

The advantages of Co-operative Credit appeared to be generally realised by the villagers, but their natural disinclination for experiment makes progress somewhat slow. The success of the societies now established would however give a great impetus to the movement.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

For—

POWER, INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFTS

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902. PART II PAGES 118—124.

1. Agriculture.

For details see Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1904-1905 and Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1904-1905, also Tables Nos. 3, 4 and 10 appended to the Agricultural Statistics of British India.

1.—Area of available Statistics.

In the Presidency proper there was a net increase of 210 reporting villages with an area of 376,000 acres, almost entirely due to the introduction of original survey settlements in the Taloda and Nandurbár tálukas.

2.—Cropped Areas.

Area under cultivation.

1. In the Presidency proper the net cropped area fell by 1 per cent. to 23,190,000 acres and is now 4·6 per cent. below the net cropped area in 1895-1896 before the famine. The area declined in every district except Khándesh, Ahmednagar, and Sholápur, but more especially in Ahmedabad. The expansion in Khándesh was chiefly due to the addition of reporting villages owing to the introduction of the survey settlement, while in Ahmednagar an expansion in the area under rabi crops was chiefly responsible. The decrease in North Gujarát was due to unfavourable kharif rain and in Kolába to fear of locusts restricting cultivation. The most noticeable decrease was that of bájri, the area under which decreased from 48 lákhs of acres to 28 lákhs or nearly 42 per cent. The area cropped more than once was nearly 25 per cent. less than the corresponding area last year. In Sind the net cropped area declined by 11·6 per cent., the decrease being general in all six districts and following on a low inundation. There was however an increase in the area under wheat in those parts of Thar and Párkar served by the Jámrao and Mithrau Canals.

Crops.

2. In the Presidency proper the gross area sown was less by 484,000 acres or 2 per cent. than in the previous year, the decrease being about 4 lákhs of acres under food crops and 82,000 under non-food crops. In Sind the total area sown declined from 41 to 37 lákhs of acres or 10·7 per cent., chiefly under cereal food crops. In the Presidency proper the decrease under food crops occurred chiefly in the Deccan districts and in Belgaum and Bijápur in the case of bájri, túr and other pulses. The area under jowári rose from 61 to 85 lákhs in the Presidency proper, but declined generally in Sind except in Thar Párkar and Hyderabad. Bájri fell from 48 to 28 lákhs of acres in the Presidency proper and by 1 lákh of acres in Sind. Wheat increased from 15·5 lákhs to 17·5 lákhs in the Presidency and also in Sind where however an increase in Thar and Párkar more than neutralised a slight shrinkage elsewhere. Paddy showed a fall from 15·6 to 13·9 lákhs in the Presidency but an increase from 8·8 to 9·4 lákhs of acres in Sind where however the extended sowings encouraged by an early rise of the river subsequently suffered considerably from drought. Pulses declined in the Presidency proper from 28·5 to 21 lákhs although favourable rains in September encouraged extended cultivation in the North Deccan and Karnátak Districts. In Sind the area under pulses improved by 15,000 acres owing chiefly to the cultivation of gram as a second crop in rice lands. Tobacco declined from 72,000 acres to 52,000 acres owing to deficient rainfall and a fall in prices. There was no change in Sind. Sugarcane on the whole diminished from 57,000 to 56,000 acres, an increase in Surat, Ahmedabad, Násik and Sátára being more than counterbalanced by a decrease in area in Poona and Dhárwár. The area under oil-seeds increased by about 1·6 lákhs of acres or 9·7 per cent. Sesamum fell by 2 lákhs of acres in all districts except Kaira and the Panch Maháls. Safflower and linseed advanced by 2·6 and 1·6 lákhs of acres respectively. In Sind decreases in sesame (36,000), rapeseed (25,000) and jambho (56,000) contributed to a total decrease of the area under oil-seeds from 4·1 to 2·9 lákhs of acres. Cotton decreased by 184,000 acres or 5·15 per cent. in the Presidency proper. The decrease was general except in Gujarát. In Sind the area expanded by 11,000 acres or 5·3 per cent. over last year's area.

Irrigation.

3. In the Presidency proper the net irrigated area amounted to 3·4 per cent. of the net cropped area against 3 per cent. in the previous year. In Sind the proportion rose from 86 to 90·4 per cent. The total area irrigated in the Presidency proper increased from 704,000 to 789,000 acres, while in Sind it fell from 3,264,000 to 3,034,000 acres although the proportion of irrigational cultivation was higher than in the previous year. For the most part in the Presidency

proper the improvement in irrigation was due to increased irrigation from wells. Canal irrigation increased especially in the Deccan, but there was a very general decline in irrigation from tanks owing to a scanty supply. Canal irrigation decreased in three Sind districts but showed a slight increase in Karáchi. The inundation in Sind was unsatisfactory from a revenue point of view. It began well but the level was not maintained and the river fell early.

Water-supply.

4. Pakka and kacha irrigational wells numbered 140,809 and 95,548 as against 148,134 and 93,436 in 1903-04. Other wells excluding those in disuse numbered 97,884 pakka and 44,546 kacha, an increase of 851 and 828 under the two heads. The largest increases in the number of irrigational wells, pakka and kacha, occurred in Khándesh (50 and 313), Ahmednagar (216 and 28), Poona (182 and 553) and Sátára (214 and 1,722) and were largely the result of takávi grants. Satisfactory progress was made in the construction of wells for drinking purposes.

3.—Crop Experiments.

The total number of crop experiments carried out during the year was 88 as against 114 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the difficulty of getting crops suitable for test, particularly in the Northern Division, owing to the scantiness of the later rains. Of the total number, 19 were in the Northern Division, 37 in the Central Division, and 32 in the Southern Division. In all 16 experiments were made on wheat, 15 on jowár, 12 on rice, 9 on the coarser millets, 7 each on tur and gram, 9 on other pulses, 6 on oilseeds, 3 on cotton, 1 on sugarcane, and 4 on other crops.

4.—Agricultural Experiments.

Poona Farm and Dairy.

General.

1. The dairy continued to be worked, but the season was unfavourable. The milk supply diminished owing to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease, while the high prices of food and fodder caused a loss of about Rs. 1,150 on the year's working.

Stocks.

2. Careful enquiries having been made into the profit and loss account of each animal, 138 animals were disposed of and the herd now numbers 189 and is valued at Rs. 9,000.

Experiments.

3. Comparative tests were carried out on the growth of different varieties of fodder, and the results of feeding the cattle with varieties of fodder. Castration experiments were also carried out.

Farm.

4. Botanical experiments were conducted on the farm apart from the area set apart for dairy purposes upon varieties of cotton, wheat, jowári, tur, indigo, cucurbitaceous plants, brinjals, chillies, and sweet-potatoes. Experiments were also made to test the effects of fungicides upon groundnut. A considerable number of improved implements, including 14 reversible ploughs, 3 Doe's ploughs, and 6 chaff-cutters, were distributed.

Mánjri Farm.

Season.

1. The season was unfavourable, the rainfall amounting to only 12 inches. Although command of irrigation from the Mutha Canal saved the crops from destruction, the experiment could lead to no conclusive results.

General experiments.

2. Manure experiments were conducted to ascertain actual nitrogen requirements of two varieties of sugarcane. Observations were made upon the results of inter-tillage in bájri, maize and cotton crops. Experiments on insecticides showed that the spraying of lucerne with resin mixture gives satisfactory results. The fact was clearly established that tur may be profitably grown in rotation with sugarcane as it renovates the land and enables it to recover from the effects of the previous sugarcane crop. Experiments on the cultivation of tapioca and the extraction of starch were continued.

Experiments on cotton.

3. Five varieties of cotton were grown under irrigation. Satisfactory results were obtained in the case of the grossypium herbaceum variety which gave a yield of 820 to 1,000 lbs. of seed cotton per acre and resulted in a net profit of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50.

Distribution of seed.

4. Considerable quantities of jowári, bájri, cotton, wheat, tur and bean seeds, cuttings of sweet-potatoes and sugarcane sets were distributed.

Lonawli.

Experiments on rab cultivation were continued on a plot of land leased at Lonawli. The following points are under investigation: (1) Upon what does the efficacy of rab depend? (2) What rabs are most beneficial? (3) Can any equally efficient substitute for the present custom be found? (4) Will any after-treatment of the crop secure the effects of rab?

Experiments were also conducted on the application of potash and nitre to rice fields, but without definite results.

Mánjri Sewage Farm.

Financial results.

The general health of the crops was better than in the previous two years, and all crops yielded a profit except surans and groundnut. Sugarcane grew luxuriantly, yielding more than 11,000 pounds of "gul" per acre. Fourteen acres of cultivated land yielded a profit of Rs. 1,664. The cost of purifying sewage amounted to Rs. 3,635 or Rs. 381 less than in the previous year.

Surat Farm.

Season. 1. The monsoon was a poor one and in consequence the majority of experiments led to no conclusive results.

Distribution of seed and manure. 2. About 9,200 lbs. of various kinds of seed were distributed, chief amongst which were cotton and groundnut. In addition 2,100 lbs. of nitre were distributed.

Distribution of cattle and implements. 3. Several ploughs were ordered from England to meet the demands of cultivators, and in addition a large number of native implements were supplied. Certain cattle of the Gujarát breed were sent to other parts of India.

Selection of seed. 4. Experiments which were in progress to test the efficacy of carefully selected seed against bazar seed were spoilt by the succession of bad seasons, and the selected seed was entirely lost.

Manure rotation experiments. 5. Abnormal conditions led to abnormal results, and no definite conclusion was possible. Similarly experiments which were in progress upon the application of artificial manure to the principal crops of the district, and upon the effects of nitrate of soda and crude nitre upon rice, could give no definite information.

Experiments with new varities. 6. The Pondichery and Virginia varieties of groundnut have been found to yield consistently better results than the local variety. Experiments were also continued upon the breeding and selection of hybrid cottons, and considerable progress has been made towards the realisation of an improved quality of the Surat-Broach type.

Insecticides. 7. Cotton sprayed with lead arsenate as a preventive of boll-worm yielded 40 per cent. better than an untreated plot.

Expenditure. 8. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,959 as against Rs. 2,658 in the previous year.

Nadiád Farm.

General. 1. The newly acquired area was worked by the Agricultural Department for the first time in the year under report. The area of the farm is about 44 acres. A six horse power engine with rotary pump has been erected on one of the wells to test this method of raising water against the ordinary one of bullock power. The cost of the former is only Rs. 2-8 per acre against Rs. 5 per acre for the latter.

Season. 2. The rainfall was deficient and irrigated crops were damaged by a frost at the end of January.

Experiments. 3. A large programme of experiments had been laid down, but they were practically all spoilt by the unfavourable season. A large series of experiments on tobacco and other crops could give no definite results. Experiments on the effect of an application of sodium nitrate to tobacco gave very satisfactory results, an expenditure of Rs. 10 per acre on the manure, causing an increase of Rs. 30 in the value of the outturn.

Expenditure. 4. The ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,001 against which contributions from the Inspector-General of Agriculture and the District Local Board together with other receipts amounted to Rs. 3,004.

Dhárwár.

General. 1. This farm which was worked for the first time in the year under report has an area of 74 acres.

Season. 2. The early rains were fairly good, but the failure of the late rains caused much damage to rabi crops.

Experiments. 3. A small plot of the Broach-Surat variety was grown along with the local cottons and gave the very high yield of 1,066 of seed cotton per acre. The "chapti" variety of Surat jowár was also found to be superior to the local variety. Trial showed that much better results are obtained with the Dhárwár-American variety of cotton if sown in July than if sown in September as is usually done, the effect being to improve the staple which has deteriorated since the variety was first introduced.

Expenditure. 4. The total expenditure on the farm was Rs. 10,685 and the net cost to Government Rs. 3,741.

Dhoronaro.

A plot measuring 14 acres was acquired in 1904 for experiments with Egyptian and American cottons. The best plot of Egyptian cotton yielded 1,489 lbs. of seed cotton per acre worth Rs. 220 against a maximum crop of Sindhi cotton worth Rs. 85. The American varieties were found equal in quality to middling American. Further experiments are necessary before any definite opinion can be given, but the results of the experiments are exceedingly promising.

Mirpurkhas.

An area of 46 acres was acquired at Mirpurkhas in the more central part of the perennial tracts as the Dhoronaro site was unsuitable for permanent occupation.

The experiments on Egyptian and American cottons begun at Dhoronaro are being continued here. Egyptian clover was found to have a marked revivifying effect on exhausted soils. As the fodder is valuable the crop should be extremely valuable in Sind where fodder is scarce. Several varieties of Punjab and other wheats were tried on the farm, and also distributed. Two or three waterings were found to produce better results than a larger number, but the results require further check. Experiments.

Chharodi.

Hybrid cottons were grown on about 2½ acres and yielded well. All the seed was destroyed in the disastrous cyclone of last July.

Jalgaon.

Experiments on hybrid cottons and jowár were continued. The "chapti" variety of Surat jowár was found to be decidedly superior to the local variety.

Miscellaneous Operations.

An effort was made to collect sound and pure seed from healthy plants in the Ahmedabad and Dhárwár Districts and to sell it to the cultivators at a reduced price. Seed sufficient to sow 8,000 acres was distributed in the latter district, and 3,500 acres in the former. The net cost to Government of these operations was Rs. 2,100. In Dhárwár Rs. 4,300 was expended and Rs. 2,400 will be recovered. In Ahmedabad Rs. 2,000 were expended and Rs. 1,200 are expected to be received. In Sind sufficient seed for sowing 1,500 acres was distributed. Distribution of cotton seed.

5.—Advances to Cultivators.

The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act in each of the districts of the Presidency during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Districts.	1903-04.		1904-05.	
	For purchase of seed and cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.	For purchase of seed and cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	32,703	11,916	97,969	38,884
Kaira	64,525	12,519	1,76,348	18,965
Panch Maháls				
Broach	24,170	2,015	1,95,690	.....
Surat	9,850	17,673	25,477	4,178
Thána	19,572	12,313	25,453	10,900
Násik	20,694	10,693	21,682	22,004
Khándesh	27,635	13,545	40,543	32,501
Ahmednagar	43,692	7,406	50,387	8,354
Poona	26,389	20,897	78,047	59,831
Sholápur	49,812	3,772	9,453	23,037
Sátára	15,508	35,804	59,656	56,669
Belgaum	17,057	16,875	10,165	34,655
Dhárwár	13,009	1,03,360	8,747	86,609
Bijápur	13,370	1,61,374	1,679	71,145
Ratnágiri	4,277	1,700	10,131	572
Kánara	20,105	7,155	22,592	4,275
Kolába	5,790	3,000	7,949	3,398
Karáchi	21,233	7,100	20,460	15,045
Hyderabád	1,54,713	1,38,862	1,05,864	1,78,523
Thar and Párkar				
Sukkur	68,262	1,42,983	38,772	1,44,594
Upper Sind Frontier				
Lárkhána	72,729	1,19,546	73,450	1,50,280
Total	7,25,095	8,50,508	10,80,514	9,64,419

It will be seen from the above table that tagávi given under Act XII of 1884 increased by over Rs. 3½ lakhs, while the amount given for permanent improvements exceeded by some Rs. 1,10,000 the amount given for this purpose in the previous year. Large advances were made in the Northern and Central Divisions for the purchase of seed and cattle, so that the cultivators by raising irrigated crops might maintain themselves without recourse to public relief. The large increase in tagávi for permanent improvements was due for the most part to a large increase in the number of wells sunk in tracts where the khárif crops had partly or entirely failed and which possessed irrigational facilities. Except in Karáchi and Lárkhána, there was in all the Sind Districts a decrease in the amount of tagávi advanced.

6.—Agricultural Stock.

The return is a quinquennial one and no fresh figures are available since those of 1901-1902.

7.—Breeding Operations.

1. No stud bulls were maintained at the direct expense of Government, but three were maintained by the Ahmedabad Local Board and one by the Hyderabad (Sind) Local Board. The latter covered 12 cows as against 17 in the previous year. Bovines.

Bull rearing and breeding farms, Northcote Gowshala.

2. There are no such farms under the direct control of the Civil Veterinary Department. The Northcote Gowshala conducted by the Gujarat Cattle Preservation Association under the presidency of the Commissioner, N. D., is, however, largely subsidised by Government. There were at the close of the year 599 animals against 776 at the commencement. As mentioned in last year's report 273 old and mixed blood animals were sold and realized Rs. 4,908. The annual sale of calves was, however, postponed owing to the scarcity of fodder and the herd increased by 96 animals. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 8,930 against Rs. 7,399 in the previous year. Additional sheds for cattle for which the Inspector-General of Agriculture had contributed Rs. 2,500 were constructed at the close of the year. In February last Government made a grant of Rs. 4,000 for a reserve of fodder on condition that the Association keep in stock 10 lákhs of lbs. of fodder, which should be utilised from time to time and should be regularly replenished with fresh fodder. The management of the institution has now been placed in charge of a veterinary graduate whose salary is paid by Government.

Horse-breeding.

3. At the close of the year there were 17 stallions of which 5 were horses and 12 ponies under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department. Three Arab stallions and one Australian were purchased during the year, and one Arab stallion was destroyed. A new stand was opened at Násik for a pony stallion. The number of mares covered during the year was 443, giving an average of 34·23 against 284 and 25·65 last year. The increase was probably due to the removal of all restrictions, such as branding. The average cost of feed, keep and transit of Government stallions was Rs. 383 as against Rs. 402 in the previous year.

8.—Fairs and Shows.

Horse shows.

1. There was only one horse show in the non-selected districts held at Ahmedabad. There were 589 exhibits as against 293 in the previous year. Of the total stock 125 belonged to dealers and 25 to breeders. Money prizes to the value of Rs. 2,165 were awarded to 238 exhibits.

Cattle fairs.

2. A cattle fair was held at Mhaswad in the Sátára district in December 1904. The total number of animals present was 26,000 of which nearly 11,000 were cattle and 15,000 sheep, goat and others. About 250 animals competed for prizes awarded to the amount of Rs. 700. A fair was held at Sholápur in January 1905 but was not very successful. Of 7,500 animals present 72 competed for prizes of the value of Rs. 245. No silver medals were awarded as none of the animals reached the necessary standard. The action of Government in giving prizes seemed to arouse suspicion.

2. Weather and Crops.

1.—Meteorological Department of Western India.

Number of observatories.

1. During the year there were 7 second class and 17 third class observatories in charge of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India. The change from the figures of the previous year is due to six observatories having been transferred to Calcutta and Madras and two being added to the Western India charge.

Observations.

2. Observations were continuous at all observatories save for sixteen hours at Belgaum when no observations of any kind were taken. There were faulty observations of the Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers at Kárachi on six days, and no observations of the wet bulb for ten days at Sholápur. The second class observatories sent in their observations as usual for reduction, tabulation and correction. The publication of the daily weather report and chart was continued as in previous years. There was no change in the number of reporting stations. As usual, extracts were taken from the logs of vessels touching at Bombay and the instruments on board carefully compared.

2.—Note on the Weather in the Bombay Presidency in 1904-1905.

General.

1. The principal features of the weather were (1) a very scanty rainfall similar to that of 1899; (2) a slight delay in the setting in of the south-west monsoon and its failure to extend northwards beyond Bombay and freely into the interior of the Peninsula.

Monsoon.

2. The monsoon burst on the Malabár Coast on June 7th and extended rapidly northwards, reaching Bombay on the 8th of June. Between the 8th and 24th of June rain fell on the Malabár and the South Konkan, but none of any importance over the Deccan. The rainfall in Gujarát and the North Deccan was respectively 38 and 52 per cent. below the normal. In the Konkan on the Sahyádri range, and in the South and East Deccan districts, it was from 23 to 50 per cent. above normal. A depression, which passed over from the head of the Bay of Bengal, gave rain over the greater part of the country. Rainfall ceased after the 7th of July over the Bombay Presidency. Throughout July the monsoon current was lighter than usual over the Arabian Sea. Rain fell daily along the West Coast, but did not penetrate inland. In August the Arabian Sea current was weak and the whole area dependant on it received less rain than usual. In September the Arabian Sea current was weaker than usual, but the second of two storms which came over from the Bay gave very general rain in the Deccan and Western India. The rainfall during the monsoon period was in slight excess on Sahyádri range and in the East Deccan, but in defect in all other districts; the greatest deficiency being in Gujarát, where it was 42 per cent. of the normal.

3.—Note on the Weather at Bombay.

Rainfall. 1. The south-west monsoon rains began on the 8th June and ended on the 13th September. The total fall for the year amounted to only 33·43 inches, being 41·73 below the normal of the twenty-four years, 1873—1896. This is the smallest fall recorded at Colaba, not even excepting that for the famine year 1899, when the fall was 35·90 inches. June received a fall of 15·10 inches which was 5·06 inches below the average of the month, while July received 10·14, August 5·72 and September 1·81 inches as against the respective averages of 25·34, 14·21 and 11·65 inches.

Temperature. 2. The mean temperature of the year under report was 78·8°, being 0·6° below the normal of the twenty-four years 1873—1896. The highest hourly temperature recorded was 91·4° on the 18th October and the lowest was 56·8° on the 31st January 1905. The highest mean daily temperature was 86·7° on the 7th June and the lowest was 65·0° on the 31st January 1905.

Wind. 3. The mean hourly velocity for the year was 10·5 miles against 11·8 miles, the average of twenty-four years. The greatest mean hourly velocity in one day was 22·3 miles on the 5th July and the least was 4·1 miles on the 4th February 1905. The greatest hourly velocity during the year was 31 miles recorded on the 16th June between 4 and 5 A.M.

4.—The Maharaja Takhtasingji Observatory, Poona.

As usual, spectroscopic observations were forwarded to Sir Norman Lockyer. They show continued improvement. Some of the instruments are undergoing repairs.

5.—Colaba Observatory.

The usual magnetic, meteorological, seismological and astronomical observations were continued during the year. At Alibág experiments have been carried out upon the effects of changing temperature upon the instruments. At Colába Milne's Seismographs registered 35 earthquakes during the year in addition to minor movements.

6.—Season and Crops.

The following table shows the distribution of the rainfall at the various head-quarter stations in the Bombay Presidency proper:—

District Head-quarter Station.	Year ending 31st December.				
	Average of eleven years.	1903.		1904.	
		Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
I.—Gujarát.	Inches.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
Ahmedabad	31·39	25·21	33	9·72	16
Kaira	32·73	20·75	34	9·84	17
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	38·13	35·63	43	22·36	27
Broach	41·77	46·82	45	15·80	27
Surat	39·58	40·19	57	14·29	21
II.—Deccan.					
Dhulia (Khándesh)	22·40	30·06	41	19·78	22
Násik	29·19	25·39	35	20·71	36
Ahmednagar	22·68	33·47	48	15·10	25
Poona	31·92	28·49	40	15·75	32
Sholápur	25·99	43·32	52	22·72	32
Sátára	40·65	35·30	60	21·75	51
III.—Karnátak.					
Belgaum	51·88	43·90	83	53·01	70
Bijápur	23·61	30·77	49	16·01	27
Dhárwár	34·11	27·84	66	26·93	54
IV.—Konkan.					
Alibág (Kolába)	88·78	102 64	88	59·30	62
Ratnágiri	96·65	100·78	98	96·27	77
Kárwár (Kánara)	118·81	136·37	102	119·80	105
Thána	100·24	126 97	97	91·98	96

7.—Anna-valuation of Crops.

The following table gives the reported Anna-valuation of the outturn of the principal crops sown in each district during the year, 12 annas representing the value of a normal crop :—

No.	District.	Average Anna-valuation.								
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Rági.	Vari.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
	Gujarát.										
1	Ahmedabad ...	3	4	...	5	4	4	4	...	9	6
2	Kaira ...	5	4	...	8	2	2	8	5	4	5
3	Panch Mahál ...	6*	7	2	2	4	4	...	5	3	...
4	Broach ...	4	3	1	6	1	2	2	3	5	5
5	Surat ...	8	1	5	3	10	9	...	6	...	7
	Deccan.										
6	Khándesh ...	7	7	6	9	6	4	5	5	9	8
7	Násik ...	5	6	9	9	...	9	9	6	8	4
8	Ahmednagar ...	4	4	10	5	2	10	6	3	5	4
9	Poona ...	3	4	9	4	6	6	5	5	3	4
10	Sholápur ...	6	1	4	9	...	...	1	3	6	2
11	Sátára ...	5	3	6	6	4	7	6	3	5	2
	Karnátak.										
12	Belgaum ...	5	6	5	6	1	6	6	5	6	5
13	Bijápur ...	4	3	1	4	3	5	1	2	3	5
14	Dhárwár ...	9	5	9	6	...	9	8	6	6	8
	Konkan.										
15	Thána ...	9	8	10	9	8	9	10	10	10	...
16	Kolába ...	4	...	12	4	8	8	8	9	8	...
17	Ratnágiri ...	...	...	11	...	9	9	10	8	11	...
18	Kánara ...	...	...	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Sind.										
19	Karáchi ...	7	8	6	6	...	8	8	...	4	7
20	Hyderabad ...	8	8	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	7
21	Sukkur ...	6	6	8	5	...	...	...	...	1	8
22	Lárkána ...	7	7	9	6	...	...	...	...	7	6
23	Upper Sind Frontier ...	8	8	9	7	...	8	...	...	1	8
24	Thar and Párkar ...	7	3	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	9

* Maize.

8.—Locusts.

In comparison with their ravages in the previous year, locusts caused little damage in the year under report. Hoppers appeared towards the end of July in the forest tracts, but large numbers were destroyed by the wild tribes. A sum of 2 lakhs was paid in rewards. Fully winged insects invaded the Konkan in October, but the crops were reaped and suffered little damage. The swarms, which were apparently attacked by parasites, disappeared into Sávantvádi, Goa and the forests of North Kánara. The swarms which issued forth in March and April were few in comparison with previous years. They visited Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Sátára, Bijápur and Belgaum and slightly damaged the sugarcane and garden crops. They did not re-visit the ghát line north of Mahábleshwar, where eggs were chiefly deposited last year.

9.—Prices.

Owing to the unsatisfactory season the prices of food-grains generally ruled higher than in the preceding year. The average price of jowári and bájri rose from 19 to 22 seers per rupee to 14 to 16 seers in Gujarát. In the Deccan prices rose by 6 seers, while in the Karnátak jowári went up by 5 seers and bájri by 8 seers per rupee. Sind showed a rise of 3 seers only. The rise was curtailed by the existence of ample stocks from the previous year. The prices of wheat and grain rose in Gujarát generally, and also in Násik, Belgaum and Dhárwár. In Sind the price of wheat rose, but that of grain declined in three districts owing to heavy imports from the Punjáb. The price of tobacco was almost stationary, but there was a tendency to a further decline in Gujarát. The outturn of cotton was 33 per cent. lower than that of the previous year, and the prices of the chief varieties declined by 24 to 29 per cent., owing chiefly to the large outturn of the American crop.

10.—Wages.

Although a rise in the price of food-grains should tend to raise wages, more particularly of skilled labour, yet there was no such immediate relation in the year under report. In a year of high prices the demand for skilled labour probably falls off, and hence checks the rise in wages which would naturally be expected. For these reasons it is not possible to give a satisfactory

explanation of the variations in wages which have certainly occurred in the year under report. Some districts report a slight rise in the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour, while adjacent districts show no variation. The wages of skilled labour varied from a minimum of 6 annas in Thána to a maximum of Rs. 1-4-0 in Lárkána. In all the Sind districts skilled labour commanded relatively high wages throughout the year. The wages of unskilled labour varied but little, the minimum and maximum being 1½ annas and 6 annas respectively, both in the Thána district. Cart hire varied from a minimum of 10 annas in Sholápur to Rs. 2 in Surat and Thána. In Sind the wages of unskilled labour declined, where any change took place at all. There is no doubt that the labouring classes suffered considerably as a result of the generally prevalent high prices, especially as their own wages did not rise in sympathy with the upward movement in prices.

3. Horticulture.

Public Gardens.

Bombay Municipal Gardens.

1. Nine public gardens were maintained during the year by the Bombay Municipality. Botanical and horticultural improvements were continued throughout the year. The number of visitors increased from 1,459,605 to 1,565,198.

The Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona.

2. Notwithstanding the ravages of locusts and a deficient rainfall, the gardens under the Agri-horticultural Society of Western India had a fairly successful year: many trials were made with new plants, seeds, and bulbs, some of which promise to be successful. The total income, derived chiefly from the sale of garden produce, amounted to Rs. 18,898 and the expenditure to Rs. 18,120, leaving a balance of Rs. 778. A botanical experimental garden has been laid out.

The Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens.

3. These gardens are now in the charge of the Economic Botanist. During the year 327 species belonging to 84 natural orders of indigenous plants were planted. Experiments in the cultivation of rubber and camphor plants were continued. The cultivation of exotic plants, fruit trees and raw trees was also carried on. A large series of yams was grown for botanical identification by the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.

4. Forests.

1.—Northern Circle.

Area.

1. The area of Reserved Forests decreased by 1 square mile and 464 acres while, that of Protected Forest under the management of the Forest Department decreased by 171 square miles and 253 acres owing to the transfer of a large area in Thána to the Revenue Department under the Woodland Scheme.

Boundaries.

2. Outer boundaries were cleared for 188 miles and 182 miles were demarcated by cairns. Old cairns were repaired in the Dángs leased forests of the Surat district along 535 miles. The total cost of boundary demarcation was Rs. 4,021.

Working plans.

3. A working plan for the Mándvi forests of Surat was submitted but was referred back for alteration. Preliminary steps were taken for the institution of a working plan for the Hálol forests of the Panch Mahals. The suspension of all coupe fellings in North Thána next year was decided upon as the market is flooded with Government teak cut in private lands. The Mokháda and Talasri working plans were sanctioned and 263 coupes with an area of 13,768 acres were laid out at a cost of Rs. 536.

Offences.

4. Prosecutions before Magistrates increased from 193 to 282 and the percentage of convictions fell from 86·5 to 82·6. Rs. 3,227 were recovered in 1,443 compounded cases as against Rs. 2,039 in 1,273 cases in the previous year. The number of cattle impounded was 13,322 against 8,043 last year.

Forest fires.

5. An area of 802,826 acres was protected from fire at a cost of Rs. 12,978 against 830,872 acres at a cost of Rs. 13,964 in the previous year.

Free grants.

6. Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 2,403 were made against Rs. 3,684 in the previous year.

Plantation.

7. Fair results were obtained on a small scale in Central and South Thána, Surat and especially the Panch Mahals Divisions at a cost of Rs. 3,251. Natural reproduction by coppice was good. The diminution of fires is beginning to have its effects in the regeneration by seed.

Communications and buildings.

8. A sum of Rs. 24,644 was spent on roads and buildings; about Rs. 20,300 of this was spent in the Dángs forests of the Surat Division.

Financial results.

9. Receipts rose from Rs. 5,75,112 to Rs. 8,07,016 while expenditure slightly decreased from Rs. 3,48,805 to Rs. 3,40,396. The net surplus was Rs. 66,420 or Rs. 2,40,313 more than last year.

2.—Central Circle.

Area.

1. There has been a net loss of 262 acres in the area of Reserved Forests. The Protected Forest area remained the same.

Boundary marks.

2. Special boundary marks were erected along 150 miles at a cost of Rs. 1,272 as against 203 miles costing Rs. 1,740 in the previous year.

Working plans.

3. Working plans were sanctioned for the Deomogra Reserve in the West Khándesh Division and for the Teak Reserve of the Akola and Rajur ranges of the Ahmednagar Division. Provisional working plans for the above and below Ghat Teak forests and the Anjan and Scrub Reserves of the Násik Division were received during the year. The field establishments laid out on the ground 249 compartments over an area of 23,555 acres at a total cost of Rs. 1,113.

Forests offences.

4. Including arrears there were 813 prosecutions; convictions were obtained in 615 cases and against 1,740 persons. The percentage of convictions was 89 as against 86·2. Forest Officers compounded 9,441 cases as against 8,342 in the previous year, Rs 12,541 being received in compensation as against Rs. 10,848. During the year 185,374 cattle were impounded as against 128,568 in the previous year.

Forest fires.

5. Fire traversed 226,462 acres or 6·8 per cent. of the total area as against 823,571 or 24·5 per cent. in the previous year.

Natural reproduction and plantations.

6. The year was a bad one for seed owing to the ravages of locusts during the previous summer. Natural reproduction from seeds and stools in the felled areas was good. An area of 6,621 acres was planted during the year under the usual methods. The central Nursery at Manjri raised 560,642 plants of 10 kinds as against 1,378,850 of 6 kinds. The total cost of these operations was Rs. 13,500.

Free grants.

7. Timber worth Rs. 2,420 was given in free grants as against Rs. 2,711 last year.

Communications and buildings.

8. Three roads, *viz.*, the Satiábári-Ambápáni road in East Khándesh, the Dára-Mándvi road in West Khándesh, and the Bahuli-Ambewádi road in the Násik Division, were in progress and the Langdi-Bháwani road in West Khándesh was repaired. The total outlay on these works was Rs. 6,370. One new building at Toranmal was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,108. A permanent shade for the hay presses at Nawapur in the Sátára Division cost Rs. 1,375, and Rs. 1,677 were expended on repairs to existing buildings.

Financial results.

9. Receipts were Rs. 5,11,686 as against 4,33,970 last year and expenditure Rs. 6,16,929 as against Rs. 5,06,486. The loss on the working of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,05,243.

3.—Southern Circle.

Area.

1. The area of reserved forest increased by 3 square miles and that of protected forest decreased by 119 square miles.

Boundaries.

2. Boundaries were demarcated along a length of 1,433 miles at a cost of Rs. 22,906.

Working plans.

3. The working plan of Kolába is approaching completion. Field work extending over 106 square miles of forest was carried out in the Mundgod Petha of the Kánara Southern Division during the year.

Free grants.

4. The value of produce granted free rose from Rs. 7,507 to Rs. 8,408.

Forest offences.

5. The number of prosecutions increased from 375 to 549 and convictions from 80 to 86. Compounded cases increased from 2,106 to 2,472 and the amount of compensation from Rs. 4,056 to Rs. 5,389.

Forest fires.

6. The area under fire protection decreased from 1,713 to 1,323 square miles while the percentage of failures increased from 9 to 14 per cent.

Communications and buildings.

7. Roads cost Rs. 48,239 and buildings for the accommodation of the staff Rs. 11,468.

Financial results.

8. Receipts amounted to Rs. 13,84,404 and expenditure to Rs. 8,61,276 as against Rs. 13,46,262 and Rs. 7,98,124 in 1903-1904.

4.—Sind Circle.

Area.

1. The area of the protected forest remained at 585 acres; area of reserved forest decreased from 1,066 square miles to 1,065; an area of 6 square miles was declared reserved forest during the year; 31 square miles were gained by the action of the river and 40 square miles gained by the rectification of areas due to accretions in previous years, but not taken into account. Twenty-one square miles were lost by the action of the river and 57 were lost by erosions not accounted for in previous years.

The action of the river has caused a gain of 22,020 acres but a corresponding loss of 12,156.

Boundaries.

2. Boundaries were demarcated and old boundaries repaired, along 14 miles and 1,581 miles respectively. No expenditure was incurred.

Working plans.

3. A working plan for the Sukkur Division is under consideration. Progress in ride-cutting was made to the extent of 127 miles at a cost of Rs. 421.

Forest offences.

4. Including 24 pending cases 128 cases were taken before Magistrates in which 80 convictions were obtained. The percentage of failures has fallen from 24·7 to 19·2. Cases compounded numbered 318 and the amount realised as compensation Rs. 720 as against 318 and Rs. 669 last year. There were 1,311 cases of illicit grazing which produced Rs. 1,524.

Forest fires.

5. The number of fires increased from 38 to 82 and the area burnt from 1,154 acres to 7,126. The increase is attributed to scanty rainfall and poor inundation.

Free grants.

6. Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 640 were made as against Rs. 328 in the previous year.

7. Owing to the poor inundation the reproduction both from shoots and self-sown seed was poor. The frosts also did much damage to the young shoots and seedlings. Further trials were made in artificial reproduction but frost almost completely ruined them. Plantations and natural reproduction.

8. Expenditure on new buildings and repairs to old ones cost Rs. 2,649 and Rs. 318 respectively. In various other works a sum of Rs. 7,161 was spent making a total of Rs. 10,129. Communications and buildings.

9. Receipts rose from Rs. 3,21,145 to Rs. 4,06,954, while expenditure increased from Rs. 1,28,296 to Rs. 1,41,106. The surplus showed an increase from Rs. 1,92,849 to Rs. 2,65,848. Financial results.

5. Mines and Quarries.

In the year under report there were 4 Gold-mining companies carrying on operations in the Dhárwár District. Considerable activity was also shown in the search for manganese ore. In this district there are now 2,873 acres given out on mining leases and 12,538 acres on prospecting leases. The question of a line of a railway to the mines in the Gadag Táluka is under the consideration of the S. M. Railway Company and a survey of the proposed extension of the Gadag-Yalwigi section has been begun. Prospecting licenses for manganese ore have been granted in the districts of Belgaum, Kánára, Sátára and Panch Maháls. The Sátára license also covers red ochre, copper, cinnabar and quicksilver. No quarries of any importance were worked during the year.

6. Manufactures and Industries.

Throughout the year the mill industry at Ahmedabad was in a prosperous state. Some few thousand new spindles were added, and the great demand for labour enabled mill hands to earn good wages. Ten new mills were under contemplation or in course of construction during the year, which will bring up the total number of cotton mills to 45. Broach with 4 mills shows no change from last year. The average daily number of hands employed was 2,218. The cotton spinning and weaving mills in Sholápur had an exceedingly favourable season and worked regularly throughout the year, as did the Gokák Falls mills in Belgaum. Two new cotton factories were started in Bijápur, bringing up the total number in the district to 12. In all the cotton-producing districts there are ginning and pressing factories, but there has been no striking increase or decrease in their number during the year. The poor cotton crops in the Southern and Central Divisions restricted their working to some extent in these divisions. In the central part of Khándesh especially the ginning factories got much less work than usual. The cream and butter industries of the Northern Gujarát districts continue to prosper, while the flour and rice-cleaning mills supply an evident want in Sind, two new mills having been started in the Sukkur District in the year under report. The fibre industry, which has been taken up in various places, met with varying fortune. At Pavai in Thána and at Rajuri and Sinnar in Poona it continued to prosper, but at Vasunde in Ahmednagar suffered from a deficient rainfall. An experiment was made with an aloe fibre stripping machine at a Sholápur cotton mill, but the results were disappointing. There were two saw mills, which prepare railway sleepers and manufacture fuel for the Ahmedabad mills, working at Memedabad in the Kaira District. In addition to its cotton mills, Ahmedabad has a dye works, an oil mill, and a flourishing match manufactory. The timber trade of Thána continues to develope, as the teakwood finds a ready sale in Bombay, where it is used in the construction of houses and for Railway sleepers. The Ahmednagar Rug and Carpet Factory had a prosperous year, and gained the only gold medal for woollen carpets at the Bombay Exhibition. There were also small carpet factories in Dhárwár. The paper industry at Junnar in Poona appears to be dying out, while the Rum Distillery and Sugar Refinery was finally closed owing to the absence of an effective demand for its products. Hand weaving employs considerable numbers in Ahmednagar, Poona, Dhárwár and especially Bijápur, but save the attempt to introduce a new style of loom at Bijápur, there is little to be said in connection with these industries except that for the most part they are quite non-progressive, and in many cases retrograde. There is nothing to be said about the many ancient industries connected with particular towns and districts, although the recent Bombay Exhibition may have provided a useful stimulus to the craftsmen.

The Factory Act.

1. The number of factories increased from 418 to 432. Of 429 working factories 212 are perennial and 217 seasonal. In all 348 are connected with cotton. Number of factories.

2. Of the total of 188,106 operatives, 114,976 were employed in Bombay. Factories connected with cotton employed 148,929 hands. Other textile industries employed 1,855 and railway and other workshops 29,535. Number of operatives.

3. The number of accidents rose from 1,523 to 1,533, of which 17 were fatal, 86 serious and 1,435 slight. Carelessness in handling belting was responsible for the majority of the fatal accidents. Accidents.

4. Nine prosecutions were instituted during the year. Convictions were obtained in 8 cases. Prosecutions.

The Steam Boiler Inspection Act.

Number of boilers and inspections.

1. The number of boilers on the register in the Presidency including Sind and Aden was 2,560, an increase of 118 on the figures of the previous year. Regular inspections numbered 1,651 as against 1,541 last year and casual visits 661 against 851. One boiler was also inspected at Mhow. The percentage of boilers not inspected was 37·7.

Boiler Commission.

2. The Boiler Commission held ten sittings during the year, of which six related to appeals against reduction of pressure by Inspectors. In three of these cases the presssure was restored by the Commission. Four meetings were held for the consideration of various technical points.

Offences.

3. Six irregularities were detected during the year. In one of these the responsible parties were prosecuted and fined Rs. 10. In one case pending from last year, the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 25. Three cases of the presentation of forged and false certificates occurred during the year, but prosecutions were not undertaken owing to the improbability of success.

Examinations.

4. Four examinations were held at Bombay, four at Karáchi and three at Aden. In all 610 candidates appeared, of whom 335 were successful.

Financial results.

5. Receipts increased from Rs. 54,826 to Rs. 57,374, and expenditure from Rs. 48,916 to Rs. 64,178. The large increase in expenditure is due to the provision of buildings at a cost of Rs. 15,589 and Rs. 1,407 on account of a pension payment.

Miscellenaous.

6. Sanction was obtained to the permanent localisation of an Inspector in Sind and to the appointment of a fifth Inspector. The general question of eccentric flued boilers was considered by the Boiler Commission and a definite ruling given by them.

7. Trade.

For details *see* the Annual Trade Report of the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden, for 1904-1905 and tables under XXX.—Foreign Trade and Shipping—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

General.

The aggregate sea-borne trade of the Presidency increased in value by Rs. 186 lákhs to Rs. 1,53,73,33,818. Of this advance by far the largest share is contributed by "private" trade which has expanded by Rs. 124 lákhs to Rs. 1,35,47,09,041. The increase is confined exclusively to "coasting trade", a decrease of 51 lákhs being recorded in "foreign trade". Government transactions have advanced by Rs. 62 lákhs to Rs. 18·26 crores, the increase being mainly due to larger imports and exports of treasure in "coasting trade". The foreign trade is practically wholly absorbed by the chief port, Bombay, the subordinate ports sharing only to the extent of Rs. 76,510. Of the coasting trade 80 per cent. appertained to the chief port, the share of the subordinate ports being valued at Rs. 6,17,29,206.

Chief Port—Bombay.

General.

The aggregate sea-borne trade of the chief port with foreign countries and with Indian ports showed an increase of ·77 per cent. to Rs. 129 crores, an advance being recorded only in the coasting trade. For the first time in the last five years there was a check in the expansion of the foreign trade of the port, the decrease amounting to 51 lákhs. Movements of treasure were on a larger scale than in the previous year, imports exceeding exports by Rs. 14·1 crores. An advance of 3·07 crores in imports was more than counterbalanced by a decrease of 4·57 crores in exports of Indian produce and of Rs. 7 lákhs in re-exports of foreign merchandise. The total import trade exceeded the total export trade by 3·05 crores. In coasting trade there was a large advance in exports accompanied by a small decrease in imports, the balance in favour of the former amounting to 1·42 crores.

(*i*)—*Foreign Trade.*

General imports.

1. Imports and exports of treasure amounted to 21·5 and 7·3 crores respectively. As regards merchandise imports under all heads, excluding treasure, amounted to 3,298·77 lákhs as against 2,991·70 lákhs in the preceding year. Exports decreased from 4,876·52 lákhs to 4,412·14 lákhs. The large increase of 3·07 crores in imports of merchandise was largely due to an advance of Rs. 2·10 crores in "Yarns and Textile Fabrics". "Food-stuffs" show an increase of Rs. 44 lákhs, but this is attributed rather to higher prices than to an increase in the volume of the trade. The real increase was only 5 per cent. The most marked increase was in sugar, imports of which advanced by 38 lákhs to 2·93 crores. Minor increases were recorded under all heads except tea. Liquors, especially beer, chiefly from the United Kingdom, showed an advance of 21 per cent. Under "Metals and Manufactures of Metals" there was a decline of Rs. 28 lákhs to Rs. 516·65 lákhs. The decline was due however to a lower range of prices and not to a contraction in trade. Imports of "Hardware and Cutlery" continued to be above the average. There was an increase of 2¾ per cent. in the quantity of metals imported, mainly under copper and iron, but the value fell by Rs. 2·30 lákhs. Imports were however the largest on record. Imports under "Machinery and Mill-work" fell from Rs 1,26,74,688 to Rs. 1,21,14,750. A decline of Rs. 18·85 lákhs in the private imports of Railway Plant and Rolling Stock is more than counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 26 lákhs in imports on account of State Railways. There was a decrease under "Chemicals" of Rs. 9·93 lákhs and, but for an increase in the prices of alizarine products, the decline would have been

still more marked. German imports increased under this head, while those from the United Kingdom fell from 73 per cent. to 65 per cent. of the total in two years. "Dyeing and tanning materials" showed a considerable reaction from the activity of last year. Oils showed a further contraction of Rs. 16·73 lákhs or 14 per cent. The decline was entirely in mineral oils—principally petroleum. There was a large increase under cocoanut oil. An advance in the imports of raw materials was almost entirely due to a substantial increase in volume. Raw cotton accounted for Rs. 58 lákhs, wool Rs. 13·70 lákhs, raw silk Rs. 8·91 lákhs, coal Rs. 5·54 lákhs, and hides and skins Rs. 2·15 lákhs. Decreases were recorded under jewellery and ivory. The rise of raw cotton imports from 17,388 cwt. to 188,745 cwt. was one of the most noticeable features of the year's trade. "Yarns and Textile Fabrics" showed an increase of 2·11 crores out of a total increase in the import trade of 4·13 crores. In "Cotton Piece-goods" the decline in "Greys" continued, but the value increased. "Whites" showed an increase both in quantity and value, while there was a decrease in both in the case of "Coloured Cottons". The trade in silk manufacture showed marked progress, having increased from Rs. 77·64 lákhs in 1899-1900 to Rs. 1·49 crores. The value of the trade in silk piece-goods with China and Japan improved by Rs. 12 lákhs and was valued at Rs. 63 lákhs. There was also a further expansion in woollen manufactures from Rs. 30·86 lákhs to Rs. 1·17 crores. There has been a remarkable development of these imports within the last two years. Under miscellaneous articles the most noteworthy features were an advance from Rs. 3½ lákhs to Rs. 10 lákhs in motor cars, enjoyed for the most part by the United Kingdom, and a decrease in the imports of umbrellas, which are being steadily displaced by local manufactures. There was again a large increase in importations through the post.

Exports.

2. Exports are made up of (1) re-exportations of foreign merchandise; (2) exportation of Indian merchandise. Excluding treasure, exports of which totalled 738·49 lákhs, merchandise of the total value of Rs. 4,412·14 lákhs was exported. Re-exportation of foreign merchandise to the Persian Gulf and East African littoral again declined as the result of direct communications between Europe and the countries which formerly drew their foreign supplies through Bombay. A decline in re-exports to Persia was partially neutralised by an advance in shipments to Arabia (Rs. 41 lákhs), East Africa (Rs. 37 lákhs), and to China (Rs. 20 lákhs). The decline however is not accidental and seems fairly certain to continue. Exports of Indian merchandise fell from Rs. 46,11,35,627 to Rs. 41,54 28,664. The decrease is not merely the effect of a fall in prices. The quantity of raw cotton exported declined by 19 per cent., while seeds declined by 3 per cent. Higher prices have neutralised the remarkable decline in the shipments of opium and inflated the values recorded in exports of wool. Exports of wheat showed a further increase from 3,690,762 cwt. to 5,965,438 cwt., while wheat flour advanced from 74,702,974 lbs. to 95,317,634 lbs. Grain and pulse showed only a slight advance. Opium showed a large decline from Rs. 3,42,93,730 to Rs 3,04,02,377. The decline was in reality very much larger, higher prices having neutralised to some extent the real fall in the value of the exports of opium. Under "Raw Materials", raw cotton and seeds exhibited marked decreases, in the first case from Rs. 18,02,83,849 to Rs. 12,03,14,884 and in the second from Rs. 7,61,72,163 to Rs. 6,94,79,940. There was a general decline in shipments to the Continent and a remarkable increase in despatches to Japan. "Wool" also among raw materials showed an increase in quantity and this was accompanied by an increase in value. The exports, which amounted to 20 million lbs. valued at Rs 1·09 crores, were the highest on record. "Manufactured Articles" increased by Rs. 98·95 lákhs to Rs. 11½ crores, a slight decrease in the quantity exported being neutralised by an advance in value amounting to Rs. 94·59 lákhs due to the large demand of the China market, the rise in the prices of silver, and the temporary lull in the competition of Japan. "Hides and Skins" showed a falling off from the figure of the previous year. Movements of treasure on private account resulted in an excess of imports over exports of over Rs. 1,417 lákhs. Net imports of gold advanced by Rs. 179·43 lákhs to Rs. 882·90 lákhs, but net imports of silver again declined by 12 1 per cent. If transactions on Government account be added the aggregate net imports totalled to Rs. 1,025 lákhs.

Exports of Indian merchandise.

Distribution of foreign trade.

3. Of the total foreign trade Europe appropriated 58 per cent. and Asia 35. In the year under report imports from Europe increased by Rs. 2·5 crores, while total exports to Europe fell by over Rs. 6 crores. Imports from the United Kingdom increased by Rs. 1·6 lákhs, while exports to the United Kingdom fell by Rs. 53 lákhs. The percentage of the total trade enjoyed increased from 28 to 30. There was a decline in the percentage share of every other European country save Holland whose share was however negligible. France (5·88 per cent.), Belgium (5·02 per cent.), Germany (4·81 per cent.), Italy (3·39 per cent.) and Austria Hungary (4·12 per cent.) shared for the most part the total remaining European trade.

4. African trade was practically stationary at 5·58 per cent. of the whole, while America improved from ·74 per cent. to ·82, there being an increase of 3·3 lákhs in American imports. Asia improved from 31·64 per cent. to 35·06 imports showing an increase of over almost Rs. 60 lákhs, while exports increased by about Rs. 156 lákhs. Imports from China slightly declined, but there was a large expansion in imports of silk piece-goods from Japan. Large exports of raw cotton to Japan, and of cotton yarn and fabrics to China caused a considerable growth in the export trade to Asiatic countries. The share of the British Empire in the trade of Bombay again recovered its position and now stands at 45 as compared with 43 per cent. last year. Taking the whole trade of the port, the percentage of import trade declined slightly to 65·4 per cent., while export trade as a result of decline of shipments to the continent increased from 29 per cent. to 35·4 per cent. Imports on Government account rose by 31 lákhs

to Rs. 2,41,19,481, the principal increases being in Railway Plant and Rolling Stock (Rs. 26·47 lákhs), metals (Rs. 5 lákhs) and coal (Rs. 2 lákhs). There was large decrease of Rs. 152 lákhs in imports of treasure on Government account and a slightly larger increase in exports.

Shipping engaged in foreign trade.

5. The number of vessels engaged in foreign trade decreased by 48 to 1,682, but the tonnage increased by 71,055 tons to 3,094,958 tons. Sailing vessels numbered 429 showing a decline of 46 vessels and of 3,249 tons. Vessels entering or clearing in ballast numbered 110. Fifty-six per cent. of the shipping was British, 5 per cent. German and 5 per cent. French against 49, 5 and 7 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

(ii)—Coasting Trade.

General.

1. Bombay, the chief port, appropriated 80 per cent. of the total coasting trade. The trade in merchandise and treasure was valued at Rs. 23,23,39,105, an increase of 6·8 per cent. Over 77 per cent. consisted of Indian produce, 21 per cent. of foreign merchandise, and 2 per cent. of treasure.

mports.

2. On the whole imports declined from Rs. 11,88,29,235 to Rs. 11,82,05,035. Imports of Indian produce, which constituted 97 per cent. of the total imports, showed a decline of Rs. 18·74 lákhs. Imports from non-British Indian ports declined by Rs. 49 lákhs, due chiefly to a falling off in Káthiáwár raw cotton and wheat, while those from British ports within the Presidency declined by Rs. 15 lákhs on account of wheat and earth-nuts. Bengal tea and oil increased by Rs. 4 lákhs. Madras rice and spices declined. Madras imports declined by Rs. 21 lákhs to Rs. 118 lákhs. Burma shipments, chiefly rice and teakwood, improved by Rs. 71 lákhs to Rs. 191 lákhs. Kerosine oil improved from Rs. 1·45 lákhs to Rs. 1·86 lákhs. Sind imports, chiefly of raw cotton, grain, and pulse, increased by Rs. 6 lákhs to Rs. 145 lákhs. There was a decline of Rs. 15 lákhs in imports from non-British ports in other presidencies.

Exports.

3. Exports of merchandise increased by 156 lákhs to Rs. 1,122 lákhs. Exports to British ports within the Presidency increased by Rs. 14 lákhs to Rs. 128 lákhs, while those to non-British ports within the Presidency advanced by 24 lákhs to Rs. 207 lákhs, chiefly on account of grain, pulse and seeds sent to Káthiáwár. Twist and yarn exported to Bengal increased by Rs. 38 lákhs to Rs. 1·31 crores. Exports to Madras ports showed an increase in spite of a decline of Rs. 6 lákhs in twist and yarn. Twist and yarn and "cotton piece-goods" were chiefly responsible for an increase of Rs. 16 lákhs to Rs. 86 lákhs in the trade with Burma. Export trade with Sind increased by Rs. 49 lákhs to Rs. 3·72 crores. Exports to non-British ports in other provinces increased by Rs. 6 lákhs to Rs. 30 lákhs, the increase being exclusively due to exports of raw cotton to Pondicherry.

Shipping.

4. The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade rose by 199 to 56,680 in number with an increase of 166,779 tons in tonnage. Steam vessels numbered 841.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

(i)—Foreign Trade.

Merchandise.

1 Direct trade of the subordinate ports with ports out of India is small, the total value during 1904-1905 being Rs. 76,510, a decline of nearly 47 per cent. Both imports and exports declined, especially the latter which fell from Rs. 47,833 to Rs. 16,433.

Shipping.

2. Forty-eight vessels, all sailing vessels, of 2,463 tons as against 108 vessels of 6,737 tons were engaged in direct trade with foreign ports out of India.

(ii)—Coasting Trade.

Merchandise and treasure.

1. The aggregate value of merchandise and treasure rose by Rs. 26 lákhs to Rs. 617 lákhs or 4·44 per cent. Over 90 per cent consisted of Indian produce. Imports improved by Rs 16 lákhs to Rs. 265 lákhs. Exports increased by Rs. 9 lákhs to Rs. 344 lákhs. All the ranges improved except Ratnágiri. Exports of salt to Bengal and Madras improved from Rs. 33 lákhs to Rs. 47 lákhs.

Shipping.

2. The total number of vessels engaged in the trade was 156,977 of 3,302,823 tons against 154,325 of 3,260,930 tons in 1903-04.

LAND TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

As compared with the last year, the total imports from and exports to external blocks by rail during the year 1904-05 increased in volume from 674 to 781 lákhs of maunds and in value from 4,907 to 5,578 lákhs of rupees. The internal or local trade also advanced in quantity from 386 to 395 lákhs of maunds and in value from 2,819 to 3,053 lákhs of rupees.

(i)—External Trade.

Imports.

1. The import trade showed a net increase of 96½ lákhs of maunds in volume and of 413 lákhs of rupees in value over the previous year, the increase in volume being 31 per cent. over the average of the past five years. The expansion occurred chiefly in grain and pulse, wheat showing an increase of 34·2 lákhs, and jowári and bájri an increase of 36·2 lákhs of maunds. Oil-seeds advanced by 25·4 lákhs and raw cotton by 10·2 lákhs of maunds. There was a slight improvement in the imports of coal and coke, dyes and tans, hides and skins, jute, provisions, railway plant and rolling stock, spices, stone and lime, sugar and wool. All other articles showed a decline, especially metals (47·7 lákhs of maunds), chiefly owing to shorter receipts from the Central Provinces.

2. The export trade on the whole improved only from 175 to 186 lákhs of maunds in volume, but the value increased by 12·3 per cent. from 2,097 to 2,355 lákhs of rupees. Practically the whole of the increase was due to an expansion of trade in European cotton manufactures. Of the exports 58 per cent. were from the port of Bombay. Noticeable advances occurred under railway plant and rolling stock (12·35 lákhs of maunds), salt (3·13 lákhs of maunds), oil-seeds (2·34 lákhs of maunds) and European cotton manufactures (3 lákhs of maunds). The increase was shared by most of the external blocks but chiefly by the Central Provinces and Berar, Madras and the Punjab. The exports of wheat and sugar declined by 3·22 and 4·59 lákhs of maunds respectively. Exports.

(ii)—Local Trade.

This branch of the trade consists of transactions between the port of Bombay and the rest of the Presidency. There was an improvement both in volume and value over the figures of the previous year as also over the average of the past five years, the actual increase being 2 and 7 per cent. and 8 and 15 per cent. respectively. Imports into the port of Bombay rose by 17 lákhs of maunds or 9 per cent., while exports from the port rose by nearly 14 lákhs of maunds or 12 per cent. The most noticeable advances occurred under wheat (8 lákhs of maunds), coal and coke (5½ lákhs), oils (2·6 lákhs), provisions (5·8 lákhs), raw cotton (1·8 lákhs), stone and lime (1·3 lákhs), and metals (1·5 lákhs of maunds). Transactions under food-grains other than rice (not in husk) and wheat, oil-seeds, dyes and tans, and sugar receded respectively by 7·8, 12·16, 3·3 and 2·25 lákhs of maunds.

(2) SIND.

The entire value of the sea-borne trade of Sind during the year amounted to nearly Rs. 37 crores, an increase of about Rs. 9 crores or 31·5 per cent. Private trade aggregated 33 crores against 24 crores in 1903-1904. In this summary trade is divided into (1) Foreign, (2) Coasting under the headings Chief Port—Kárachi and Subordinate ports.

Chief Port—Karachi.

(i)—Foreign Trade.

1. Excluding Government stores and treasure imports amounted to Rs. 8,13,76,992 as against Rs. 5,91,36,689, an increase of Rs. 2,22,40,233 or about 37 per cent. Imports were the highest on record. The only articles of import which show a decrease are spirits and wines, tea, iron and steel, mineral oil (other than kerosine) and candles. The increase is chiefly noticeable in hops, steam machinery, railway plant and rolling stock, raw wool and cotton, twist and yarn. Coal shows a decline. Imports of sugar show an advance of 37 lákhs of rupees Austria-Hungary and Java being chiefly responsible. The decrease in imports of tea from foreign countries is more than counterbalanced by increased imports from coast ports. Machinery and mill work have advanced from 10 to 18 lákhs of rupees. The decrease in coal of Rs. 67,787 is more than counterbalanced by the increased imports of cheap Indian coal which is steadily replacing foreign coal. The year was a record one for the imports of cotton goods, the only decline being grey piece-goods. Imports of woollen goods continue to improve, being Rs. 38,38,351 as against Rs. 20,15,480 last year. Imports.

2. In the year under report exports rose to Rs. 17 crores as compared with Rs. 12 crores last year and Rs. 7 crores two years ago. Grain and pulse, which have increased from Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 12 crores, are chiefly responsible for the increase. Better crops in Sind and the Punjáb and a deficiency in the American wheat and maize crops were the cause of larger exports. Vegetable oils improved by Rs. 63,000, while raw hides increased from Rs. 9 lákhs to Rs. 15 lákhs. Bones decreased by about Rs. 6 lakhs. Connected with these latter is the export of raw wool which advanced from Rs. 52 lákhs to Rs. 76 lákhs. Exports.

3. Of the total foreign trade Europe claimed 93 per cent., of which 59 per cent. was appropriated by the United Kingdom. Of the remainder Asia claimed 4 per cent. and Africa and America 1·5 per cent. each. Distribution of foreign trade.

4. The total number of vessels employed in foreign trade rose from 1,021 to 1,297, of these 346 were British, 24 Austro-Hungarian and 58 Arab. Shipping.

(ii)—Coasting Trade.

1. Imports increased by Rs. 50 lákhs from Rs. 367 lákhs to Rs. 417 lákhs. Imports of cotton goods of Indian and foreign manufactures from Bombay show an increase of Rs. 41 lákhs and Rs. 15 lákhs respectively. Bombay again claims 88 per cent. of the total imports. Imports.

2. Exports advanced by Rs. 61 lákhs from Rs. 177 lákhs to Rs. 238 lákhs. Bombay claimed only 68 per cent. of the exports against 78 per cent. last year. The largest decreases are in wheat, barley and rapeseed. Exports.

3. The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade rose from 2,861 with a tonnage of 1,047,253 to 4,223 with a tonnage of 1,624,207. Shipping.

II.—Subordinate Ports.

General. The entire value of the trade (Foreign and Coasting) inclusive of treasure rose from Rs. 11,53,051 to Rs. 12,27,229.

(i)—Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade of Keti Bandar amounted to Rs. 3,982 as against Rs. 500, while Sirganda exhibits Rs. 450 under this head for the first time on account of cows shipped to Zanzibar.

(ii)—Coasting Trade.

At Keti Bandar imports of foreign merchandise advanced from Rs. 62,763 to Rs. 65,135, the increase being in cotton piece-goods and kerosine oil. Indian produce and manufactures declined from Rs. 83,239 to Rs. 79,393. Exports of Indian produce fell from Rs. 5,29,592 to Rs. 4,99,671. At Sirganda imports of both foreign and Indian merchandise rose from Rs. 88,633 to Rs. 95,099, while exports of Indian produce and manufactures increased from Rs. 3,23,158 to Rs. 3,93,321.

SIND EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

General. 1. The external land trade of Sind is carried on with Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Seistan. The total value of imports and exports amounted to Rs. 55,06,681 and Rs. 49,83,093 as compared with Rs. 47,55,868 and Rs. 40,90,710, the corresponding figures for last year. The aggregate value of import and export trade shows an increase of Rs. 16,43,196 or about 19 per cent. The trade was above the average of the preceding five years.

Imports. 2. Imports show an increase of Rs. 7,50,813 or nearly 16 per cent. over those of last year. The increase occurs chiefly under horses, ponies, mules, cotton piece-goods (Indian), fruits and nuts, provisions, stores, leather, ghee, raw wool, and silver. There was a decrease under sheep and goats, assafoetida, drugs, wheat, gram and pulse, husked rice, hides, fish, seeds, manufactured silk, spices, tobacco, woollen piece-goods.

Exports. 3. Exports show an increase of Rs. 8,92,383 or 21·8 per cent. The increase occurs chiefly under cotton twist and yarn, piece-goods, leather, metals, and unrefined sugar. There is a decrease under coal and coke, wheat, husked rice, liquors, ghi, refined sugar, tea, tobacco, wool, and silver.

Miscellaneous. 4. Trade with Seistan makes fair progress. The Government subsidy to camel contractors in order to provide additional facilities for transport is having a good effect in developing the British Indian trade with Persia *viâ* the Nuski-Seistan route.

(3) ADEN.

General. 1. The total value of the trade of Aden during the year decreased by Rs. 1,15,27,050 or 11·15 per cent. to Rs. 9,18,26,628. Foreign trade decreased by Rs. 97,30,079 or 12·53 per cent. Indian trade decreased by Rs. 19,92,381 or 9·45 per cent., while inland trade increased by Rs. 1,95,410 or 4·2 per cent.

Details of variations. 2. Imported coal decreased in quantity by 56,500 tons and in value by 15 lákhs owing to a fall from the exceptionally large imports of last year. Coffee decreased by 50,000 cwts. in quantity and 26¼ lákhs in value owing to poor crops in an unfavourable season. Animals decreased by 2 lákhs in value, last year's figures having been inflated by Government purchases of camels for Somaliland. There was a large decrease of 18½ lákhs in the value of piece-goods partly due to famine in Yemen and partly to the fact that certain markets now import direct instead of through Aden. Under "Treasure" there was a decrease of 38¼ lákhs in imports and 18 lákhs in exports. The import of dollars from Austria, which stood at 55 lákhs in 1903, practically vanished. There were smaller decreases varying from ½ to 4 lákhs under gums, twist and yarn, dyed goods, tobacco, metals, kerosine oil, seeds, spices, shells, pearls, and salt. There were large increases under hides (5¾ lákhs), grain and pulse (18¼ lákhs), wax (6 lákhs), and smaller increases under white piece-goods, ivory, sugar, dates, and ghi.

Distribution of trade. 3. The countries whose trade with Aden showed the largest increases were Germany Rs. 2,28,000, Holland Rs. 2,30,100, Italy Rs. 1,00,600, Turkey in Europe Rs. 63,100, Zanzibar Rs. 6,43,600, Mokha Rs. 10,83,800, Persia Rs. 2,01,400, Karáchi Rs. 5,90,400, other countries in India Rs. 1,18,950, and to a smaller extent Somali ports, German East Africa, Lohia, Gaizan, Konfidah, independent Gulf ports, and Turkey in Asia. There were large decreases in the trade with the United Kingdom Rs. 17,33,500, Austria Rs. 24,57,140, France Rs. 8,56,600, Massowah Rs. 6,80,100, Somaliland Rs. 8,35,700, United States of America Rs. 24,07,800, Bombay Rs. 25,09,800, and smaller decreases in the trade with Calcutta, Madras, the Malabar Coast, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Jeddah, and Mauritius.

Inland trade. 4. In the year under report 196,625 camel-loads of produce, consisting chiefly of coffee, fodder, grain, fruits and vegetables, wood and charcoal were imported into Aden from the mainland of Arabia, as compared with 180,713 camel-loads last year. The total value of imports into Aden from the Arabian mainland was Rs. 31,16,496 as compared with Rs. 33,34,052 last year,—animals, raw cotton, cotton piece-goods, and coffee being almost entirely responsible for the decrease. Exports to the mainland of Arabia from Aden increased from Rs. 13,17,381 to Rs. 17,30,347, the largest advances being in grain and treasure.

5. The total value of the import trade fell from 546 lákhs to 459 lákhs. The most noticeable decreases were in coal Rs. 15,35,692, grey piece-goods Rs. 18,58,140, dyed piece-goods Rs. 2,72,413, coffee Rs. 26,27,833, and treasure Rs. 38,32,793. There were smaller decreases in animals, tobacco, gums, metals, kerosine oil, seeds, provisions and spices. Grain imports increased by Rs. 18,36,744, raw hides by Rs. 5,75,563, and ivory by Rs. 3,26,487. General sea-borne trade : imports.

6. The export trade fell in value from 440 lákhs to 410 lákhs. Exports of cotton piece-goods fell by 7½ lákhs, coffee by 27 lákhs, salt by 1½ lákhs, pearls by 2 lákhs, and treasure by 18 lákhs. The most notable increases occurred under grain and pulse 11 lákhs, raw skins 5 lákhs, raw hides 7 lákhs and wax 4½ lákhs. General sea-borne trade : exports.

7. The total imports of treasure fell from Rs. 79,62,380 to Rs. 41,29,587. As noticed above, the import of Austrian dollars has almost completely ceased, imports to the value of Rs. 14,262 only having been made during the year. Similarly exports of treasure fell from Rs. 65,28,690 in 1903-04 to Rs. 47,26,623 in the year under report. There was a decrease of 5 lákhs in exports to foreign countries and of 12¾ lákhs to British Indian ports. Treasure.

8. One thousand three hundred and forty-six merchant vessels of a net registered tonnage of 2,847,649 entered the port, as against 1,369 vessels of 2,842,997 in the previous year—a decrease of 23 vessels, but an increase of 4,652 tons. Country craft numbered 1,854 against 1,622 last year. Of the merchant vessels 680 were British, 179 British Indian, 106 Austrian, 109 French, 151 German, and 91 Italian. Shipping.

8. Public Works.

CIVIL WORKS.

The following major works were either in progress or completed during the year :—

1.—Civil Buildings.

The construction of masonry sluices for Government Salt Works at Wadála, Sewri and Shaik Misri Agar, Bombay, was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,481, Rs. 2,976, and Rs. 4,350 respectively. Quarters for Sazedárs at Murdha (in two blocks), Dongri Rái, Sonágar and Morwa were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,849, Rs. 3,863, Rs. 4,039, Rs. 3,967, Rs. 3,946, and Rs. 3,908 respectively. The old pipes of the water-supply for the salt establishment at Rái were renewed at the cost of Rs. 9,246. Quarters for the Panwel Sirkárkún and his kárkúns at Bellápur, estimated to cost Rs. 17,301, were in progress. The work of replacing 2½″ cast-iron main with 4″ earthenware pipes from Odu village to the Salt Works at Khárághoda was completed at a cost of Rs. 11,941. The construction of a line of rooms for the office, peons and kárkúns of the salt Inspector, N. F., at Dhandhuka, estimated to cost Rs. 7,071, was in progress, while the work of providing similar accommodation for the Inspecting Officer's staff at Dholera was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,287. Imperial Services : Salt.

Quarters for six observers in connection with the Government Observatory at Colába, Bombay, were completed at a cost of Rs. 12,978. The new Observatory Buldings at Alibág commenced in October 1902, were in progress. Rs. 180 were expended during the year against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,37,854. Observatories.

In connection with His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, the re-building of a portion of the sea wall, the construction of latrines in the compound, and the provision of a tiled floor to the main room of the Assay Office, were completed at a cost of Rs. 12,212, Rs 2,912, and Rs. 4,035 respectively. Mint.

In connection with the General Post Office, Bombay, a store-shed was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,636, while additions and alterations to the Enquiry and Foreign Parcels Departments and the construction of a temporary zinc shed in the compound, estimated to cost Rs. 2,549 and Rs. 8,479, respectively, were in progress. In connection with the new General Post Office, Bombay, the works of clearing the site and making a road 50′ wide were completed at the cost of Rs. 17,816, and the work of excavating and filling in the foundations was in progress and Rs. 42,214 were expended. Additions and alterations to the Post Office Building at Wadhwán Camp were carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,814. A combined Post and Telegraph Office at Ahmednagar, commenced in 1903-1904, was completed at a cost of Rs. 19,895. The work of providing additional accommodation in the General Post Office at Karáchi, which was in progress in the previous year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,827. A combined Post and Telegraph Office at Tatta, estimated to cost Rs. 5,567, was in progress. Post Offices.

A corrugated iron shed in the compound of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, estimated to cost Rs 8,569, was in progress. Additional signallers' quarters for three married men, with out-houses, in the Government Telegraph Office at Bhusáwal, commenced during the previous year, were completed at a cost of Rs. 12,830. Additions to the Indo-European Telegraph Buildings at Karáchi, estimated to cost Rs. 6,559, were commenced. Telegraph.

Provincial Services: Customs.

The Branch Custom House at Prince's Dock, Bombay, was practically completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 2,26,977. The work of raising a storey over the Town Custom House for providing accommodation for the Boiler Inspector and the construction of a fire-proof shed for Mineral Naptha, etc., in the Victoria Dock, Bombay, estimated to cost Rs. 15,589 and Rs. 2,979, respectively, were in progress.

Treasury and Currency buildings.

The extension of the Paper Currency buildings, Bombay, was in progress, and Rs. 1,90,246 were expended, including land compensation charges.

Land Revenue buildings.

Mámlatdárs' Kacheries at Karjat and Bhiwandi were in progress and Rs. 39,584 and Rs. 32,313, respectively, were spent. Additions and alterations to the old Jail Buildings at Kaira for the accommodation of Revenue and Registration records and minor additions to the Collector's Office, Treasure room, and Prisoners' cells, were completed at a cost of Rs. 12,254. The reconstruction of the left wing of the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Málsiras in the Sholápur District was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,960. Mámlatdárs' Kacheries with Treasure Guard Police Lines at Párner and Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar District, commenced last year, were completed at a cost of Rs 37,496 and Rs. 37,008 respectively. Additions and alterations to the old record room and Assistant Collector's Office at Ahmednager and rebuilding the building burnt down were carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,979. The work of constructing the Revenue buildings with out-houses at Násik, commenced last year, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 78,354. The work of constructing quarters for the Mámlatdár at Peint in the Násik District was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,950. Additions and alterations to the existing Sub-Judge's Court-houses at Dhulia to convert them into a Mámlatdár's Kacheri were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,977. The work of providing record-shelves and paving in the Collector's Huzúr Record Office at Dhulia was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,699. Mámlatdárs' Kacheries at Ron and Hángal in the Dhárwár District and at Bádámi in the Bijápur District were in progress, and Rs. 23,005, Rs. 25,320 and Rs. 18,933 were expended during the year. The new Mámlatdár's Kacheri and Police Lines at Bail-Hongal, commenced in the previous year, were practically completed at a cost of Rs. 49,243. The work of additional accommodation for the Collector's records at Alibág was in progress, the expenditure being Rs. 4,898. Two Kardarates at Samrao and Sinjhoro, estimated to cost Rs. 31,304 and Rs. 31,721, respectively, were commenced and Rs. 4,000 were spent on each on materials only. The quarters for Munshis of the Nasrat Kardarate at Nawabshah, estimated to cost Rs. 3,365, were put in hand, the expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 500 only. The construction of Mukhtiárkars' Kacheries at Jacobabad and Kashmor, commenced last year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 24,294 and Rs. 26,531, respectively. Record stands and almirahs in the Collector's Treasury and Account Office at Lárkána were provided at a cost of Rs. 3,923.

Excise buildings.

The construction of Abkári Inspector's bungalow with out-houses at Taloda in Khándesh, commenced last year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,041. The warehouse at Vita in the Sátára District for the storage of gánja, commenced in the previous year, was completed (cost Rs. 8,123).

Residences for Local Governments, Government officers and Secretariat offices.

Certain additions and improvements to the Bandstand on the east side of the Dining Hall at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,964. A new book-case in the ante-room and glazed shutters to old book-cases in the Library Hall of the Secretariat Building, Bombay, were provided at a cost of Rs. 3,141. The works of constructing additional bed-rooms and of rebuilding certain servants' quarters in connection with Government House, Ganesh Khind, were completed at a cost of Rs. 37,499 and Rs. 5,571, respectively. A sum of Rs. 2,526 was spent in collecting materials for constructing a bungalow for the Adjutant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard at Government House, Ganesh Khind. The work of renewing Zenana compound walls in Servants' Quarters, Government House, Ganesh Khind, was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,007. The construction of a recreation-room for the men of His Excellency the Governor's Band at Government House, Ganesh Khind, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,289.

Museums.

The renewal of the terrace roof of the Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, estimated to cost Rs. 7,818, was in progress. The work of converting the Nagarkhána at Bijápur, commenced in the previous year, was completed (cost Rs. 4,391).

Monuments and antiquities.

A sum of Rs. 2,088 was spent in maintaining the Elephanta Caves at Gharápuri, which are the only archæological remains in the Presidency District and these were inspected by the Executive Engineer. Out of the 8 archæological remains in the Thána District, 3 were inspected by the Executive Engineer and 5 were repaired and conserved at a cost of Rs. 479. Out of the three antiquarian remains in the Surat and Broach district, 2 were inspected by the Executive Engineer and repaired at a cost of Rs. 71. In the Kaira and Panch Maháls District 6, out of the 10 archæological buildings, were conserved at a cost of Rs. 218. None of the buildings were inspected owing to change in the personnel of the Executive Engineer and owing to the famine conditions in the District. Out of the 47 archæological buildings in the Ahmedabad District, 42 were conserved and 1 was repaired at a total cost of Rs. 22,594, 31 out of these being inspected by the Executive Engineer. The archæological remains in the Poona District, *viz.*, the Kárli Caves, the Bhája Caves, the Bedsa Caves, the Monument at Koregaon, the Dilawarkhan's Tomb at Khed, and the Fort of Shivneri at Junnar, were inspected by the Executive Engineer and found in good order. Rs. 30 were spent in destroying shrubs on the bastions and walls of the fort at Sholápur, the

buildings inspected by the Executive Engineer being the fort at Sholápur and the Haranareshwar Temple at Velpur. Repairs to the Malkarjun's Temple at Karjat, and the Laxmi Narayen's Temple at Pedgaon were made by the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, at a cost of Rs. 57, and Damdi Masjid was inspected. The archæological buildings inspected by the Executive Engineer, Násik District, were three, *viz.*, Pándav Lena Caves, Aeshwar's Temple at Sinnar and Gondeshwar's Temple at Sinnar. Rs. 15 were spent during the year in repairing Aeshwar's Temple at Sinnar. Conservation and repairs of archæological buildings and remains in the Khándesh District were carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 256. The Mahomedan tombs at Thalner were inspected by the Executive Engineer. The old Jain temple at Degaon in the Belgaum District and the Asad Khan's Darga and the Jain temple in the fort at Belgaum were repaired and maintained. The archæological remains in the Dhárwár District were in a fair state of preservation. Special repairs to the old mosque at Dábhol in the Ratnágiri and Kolába District were carried out. The archæological remains in the Sátára District were kept in good order. At Bijápur the restoration of the Gol Gumbaz, commenced in the previous year, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 5,099; the restoration of the Ibrahim Roza and the Jami Masjid at Bijápur, estimated to cost Rs. 8,131 and Rs. 4,441, respectively, was commenced and Rs. 2,519 and Rs. 1,319 expended. Special repairs to the green stone tomb (cost Rs. 1,350) and current repairs to the old Mahomedan Buildings (cost Rs. 1,789) were carried out. The caves at Bádámi in the Bijápur District were properly maintained. In addition to this the number of "Remains" inspected by the Executive Engineers were:—Belgaum 6, Dhárwár 5, Kánara 8, Ratnágiri and Kolába 4, Bijápur 24, and Sátára 2. The four remains of archæological interest in the Indus Left Bank Division, *viz.*, (1) Budhist Stúpa at Thul Rukan, (2) Tomb of Nur Mahomed Kalhora at Moro, (3) Tomb of Gulam Shah Kalhora at Hyderabad, (4) Tomb of Gulam Nabi Kalhora at Hyderabad, were looked after and kept in good order. Special repairs to the extent of Rs. 5,696 to Nos. 1, 3 and 4 were carried out during the year, and the ordinary repairs during the year amounted to Rs. 10. The Budhist Stupa at Thul Rukan was inspected once by the Superintending Engineer and four times by the Executive Engineer. The other three remains were inspected by the Executive Engineers concerned. In the Indus Right Bank Division a sum of Rs. 1,665 was spent on repairs to the Mir Masum's Minar and tomb and the Masumi Sayid's tomb at Sukkur. They were inspected by the Executive Engineer. Ordinary and special repairs to Jami Masjid and Yar Mahomed's tomb at Khudabad in the Western Nara District were carried out at a cost of Rs. 948. These were also inspected by the Executive Engineer. Of the archæological remains in the Karáchi Canals District, seven are preserved under Class I (*a*) and seven under Class II (*a*) shown at pages 377-379 of the revised lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Bombay Presidency. All these remains were inspected by the Executive Engineer. Three of the remains under Class II (*a*), *viz.*, Makli's Tomb, tombs of Nawab Amir Abdul Bakar and Mirza Baki Khan, all situated at Tatta, are in too ruinous a state for preservation. A caretaker was entertained to look after the remains at Tatta and the expenditure on account of his pay was Rs. 108.

Educational: Colleges.

The construction of the Telang Memorial Student's Quarters with out-houses in connection with the Elphinstone College, Bombay, was completed at a cost of Rs. 45,795. In the new Anatomical Buildings, Grant Medical College, Bombay, furniture costing Rs. 3,420 was provided. Certain additions and alterations to the Mahaluxmi Female Training College were carried out at a cost of Rs. 71,143, and the construction of additional buildings in connection with the Male Training College, Ahmedabad, was completed at a cost of Rs, 51,740. A sum of Rs. 9,924 was spent during the year on providing furniture for the Male Training College and boarding House, Poona. The work of constructing additional Students' Quarters and subsidiary buildings at the Deccan College, Poona (estimate Rs. 78,163), was in progress. The work of constructing Female Training College, Poona, was completed at a cost of Rs. 59,645. The work of constructing Male Training College, Poona, was practically completed, the expenditure being Rs. 1,90,757.

Schools.

The extension of the school-house at Dáhánu was carried out at a cost of Rs. 7,027. A new High School at Ahmedabad was in progress and Rs. 86,823 were spent. A school-house at Pimpalwandi, táluka Junnar, Poona District, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 484. The school-house at Ale in the Poona District was in progress, the expenditure being Rs. 5,716. The Municipal Primary School-house at Lanowla (Deposit contribution) was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,762. The construction of the new Primary School-house (Deposit contribution) at Sángola in the Sholápur District was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 7,709. The construction of a school-house for 150 boys at Tembhurni (Local) in the Sholápur District was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,606. The construction of a new school-house for 100 boys at Mádha (Local) in the Sholápur District was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,592. The work of constructing a school-house for 150 boys at Chándori (Local), táluka Niphád, Násik District, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,302. A boarding house with out-houses for the Training School, Dhulia, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 33,209. A hostel with out-houses for the Garud High School at Dhulia was completed for Rs. 36,440. The work of constructing Superintendent's quarters and subsidiary buildings in the Training School at Dhulia was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,410. School-houses (Local) at Nasirabad and Asoda in the Khándesh District were completed at a cost of Rs. 8,511 and Rs. 6,152 respectively. The school-houses at Khedgaon, Kukurwunda, Mamurabad, Changdeo, Baumod, Rozade, Khirude, Nasirabad (free school), estimated to cost

Rs. 3,000, Rs. 3,109, Rs. 3,667, Rs. 3,637, Rs. 4,144, Rs. 3,751, Rs. 3,936 and Rs. 8,599, respectively, were in progress. The Female Normal School at Dhárwár, a drawing hall for the School of Industry at Ratnágiri and a school-house at Wáshi in the Ratnágiri and Kolába District, were commenced and Rs. 4,558, Rs. 880 and Rs. 3,550, respectively, were expended. The work of converting the old Mámlatdár's Kacheri into a school-house at Ankola in the Kánara District was completed (cost Rs. 3,092). The erection of hostels for the High School at Ratnágiri was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 11,265. Additions to the Agricultural School at Hyderabad, consisting of two new lecture rooms and quarters for 32 students with subsidiary buildings, were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 7,928. Additions to the Deputy Educational Inspector's Office at Karáchi, commenced last year, were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,969.

Ecclesiastical.

Extension of the Church of the Holy Name, Panch Howds, Poona (Deposit contribution), was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 5,543.

Law and Justice.

A record-room for the Sub-Judge's Court at Thána and a combined Court-house at Surat, estimated to cost Rs. 2,890 and Rs. 58,533, respectively, were in progress. The work of constructing a Court-house for the District and Subordinate Judges at Násik was completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 13,852 and total outlay Rs. 1,08,776. A sum of Rs. 3,525 was spent in providing record-stand, platform and furniture to the District Court at Násik. Additions and alterations to the existing Military Hospital at Dhulia to suit requirements of the Judicial Department, estimated to cost Rs. 21,137, were commenced and practically completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 18,329. The additions and alterations to the Adalat Buildings at Ratnágiri, in progress in the previous year, were completed (cost Rs. 4,093). The conversion of Barrack No. 40 at Sukkur into Judge's quarters and Judicial and Revenue Courts was completed at a cost of Rs. 82,768.

Jails.

Certain additions and alterations to the Hospital in His Majesty's Common Prison at Umarkhádi, Bombay, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,961. The construction of quarters for armed warder guards at the Special Prison, Thána, estimated to cost Rs. 15,505, was in progress. The quarters for armed warder guards at Yerávda were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,001 against an estimate of Rs. 19,586. The work of constructing warders' quarters and improving the existing quarters for the Jailor in connection with the Criminal Jail at Dhulia, estimated at Rs. 4,184, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,171. Quarters for clerks and warders in the District Jail at Dhárwár, in progress in the previous year, were completed (cost Rs. 15,358). The new Jail at Karáchi and the conversion of the Sub-Jail at Sukkur into a District Prison were in progress and Rs. 2,85,606 and Rs. 2,33,500 were spent respectively.

Police.

The construction of a new Hospital for the City Police at Byculla, Bombay, was practically completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 1,08,625. The Police Lines at Dáhánu were completed at a cost of Rs. 6,740. Additions to the Police Lines at Dodka in the Rewa Kántha Agency were carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,813. The work of converting the Gáikwad's Haveli into a Police Station at Ahmedabad was completed at cost of Rs. 77,627. The Foot Police Lines at Sádra and the Police quarters at Satlasna in the Mahi Kántha were completed at a cost of Rs. 53,742 and Rs. 4,902 respectively. The work of constructing the Head-quarter Police Lines, Poona, was in progress, the total expenditure being Rs. 1,34,616. The work of constructing the Chief Constable's Office at Bhusáwal in the Khándesh District, estimated to cost Rs. 2,750, was in progress. The bungalow with out-houses for the District Superintendent of Police, Kolába, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 12,991. A block of five additional rooms for the men of the Umbraj Police Post in the Sátára District was constructed (cost Rs. 2,575). The Head-quarter Police Lines at Lárkána, which were in progress in the previous year, were completed at a cost of Rs. 81,110.

Medical.

The construction of a Vaccination Depôt at Parel, Bombay, was completed at a cost of Rs. 57,506. A Quarantine Camp at Pir Pao in connection with the annual pilgrimage to Hedjaz was erected at a cost of Rs. 10,748, and Rs. 2,799 were expended in constructing a wooden pier to facilitate the embarking and landing of the pilgrims. The extension of the three floors of the Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, and the construction of a stable and coach-house, etc., in connection with the same hospital, estimated to cost Rs. 14,924 and Rs. 3,468, respectively, were in progress. In connection with the St. George's Hospital at Bombay, the construction of the (1) Female Hospital, (2) Steward and Warrant Officers' Quarters, (3) Servants' Quarters, (4) Small-pox Pavilion, and (5) Mortuary, commenced in the previous year, was in progress, the total expenditure being Rs. 1,74,198, Rs. 39,220, Rs. 48,290, Rs. 25,893 and Rs. 8,670, respectively, while the Sweepers' Quarters and a road 20′ wide with lighting arrangement were completed at a cost of Rs. 9,919 and Rs. 6,648 respectively. Certain additions and alterations to the Lunatic Asylum at Colába, Bombay, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,760. A site for the construction of Students Hostel for the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Medical School, Ahmedabad, was acquired at a cost of Rs. 14,499. The work of sanitary improvements to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, was in progress, the total expenditure during the year being Rs. 43,227. The work of painting the walls of the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, in lieu of the existing colour wash, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,600. The work of constructing a Dispensary at Indápur (Deposit contribution) was in progress, the expenditure being Rs. 4,597. The work of constructing a new Civil Hospital, with out-houses, at Dhulia, commenced last year, was

completed at an expenditure of Rs. 49,933. The Local Fund Veterinary Dispensary at Jalgaon in the Khándesh District, commenced last year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,434. The work of constructing buildings in connection with the Veterinary Dispensary at Dhulia was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,336. The dispensaries at Chikodi (cost Rs. 12,099) and Khánápur (cost Rs. 13,820) in the Belgaum District, in progress in the previous year, were completed. A dispensary at Hirekerur in the Dhárwár District was commenced and Rs. 9,069 were expended. The work is approaching completion. The Contagious Diseases Ward in the Civil Hospital at Hyderabad, which was commenced last year, was completed at a total outlay of Rs. 8,400. The construction of an Infectious Diseases Ward for the Civil Hospital at Sukkur was commenced and Rs. 2,998 were spent. The Dispensary and Septic Ward of the new Civil Hospital at Karáchi were commenced and nearly completed, and an expenditure of Rs. 31,384 and Rs. 33,114, respectively, was incurred. Land was also acquired for the new Civil Hospital at Karáchi and an award of Rs. 22,471 was made.

Miscellaneous.

The renewal of the peons' huts at Chowpatty and Wodehouse Bridge, Bombay, was carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,050. Huts for the peons of the Customs Department at Tank Bandar and Health Camp for Government servants at the Wodehouse Bridge, Bombay, were erected at a cost of Rs. 10,169 and Rs. 6,961 respectively. The bungalow on the Parsik Hill at Thána for the Executive Engineer, Thána District, was completed at a cost of Rs. 13,286. Additions and alterations to the Superintendent's Office at Mátherán were carried out at a cost of Rs. 7,196. Thef arm buildings at Nadiád were completed at a cost of Rs. 7,700. The construction of the Agricultural Buildings at the Manjri Farm was in progress, the expenditure being Rs. 7,995. The building for the Poona Branch of the Bank of Bombay was completed at a cost of Rs. 17,894. The construction of a store and work-shed in the compound of the Public Works Department Sub-divisional Office at Sholápur, commenced last year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,241. Additions and alterations to the existing Public Works Department Offices at Násik to accommodate the office of the Executive Engineer, Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District, were made at a cost of Rs. 4,344 Additions and alterations to the Executive Engineer's Office at Dhulia, estimated to cost Rs. 2,774, were in progress during the year. Additions and alterations to the Local Fund Workshop at Dhulia were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,082. The buildings in connection with the Experimental Farm at Dhárwár were commenced and Rs. 17,592 expended. A store and record-room in the office of the Executive Engineer, Shikárpur Canals, at Sukkur, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,802. The work of roofing the market at Old Thul in the Upper Sind Frontier District (Local), estimated to cost Rs. 2,939, was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,083. Additions and alterations to the office block in the compound of the bungalow of the Executive Engineer, Western Nara, at Lárkána, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,886.

2.—Communications.

During the year Rs. 5,56,288 were expended on original works connected with roads. Out of this Rs. 2,97,312 were provided by Provincial and Rs. 2,58,976 by Local Funds. The principal works, either in progress or completed, were the following :—

Metalled Roads—Bridged and drained throughout.

Northern Division	... Mehmedabad-Dákor Road, 1st section (Provincial).
Central Division	... Kotumbighat deviation on the Násik-Balsad Road (Provincial).

Metalled Roads—Partially bridged and drained.

Northern Division	... Road from Morkhadak to Wag River (Provincial).
	Mehmedabad-Dákor Road, 2nd section (Provincial).
	Dohad-Limdi Road (Provincial).
	Dohad-Alirajpur Road (Provincial).
Central Division	... Ghorda-Kondaibari Road (Provincial).
	Ghorda-Chinchpada Road, 2nd section, from 52nd mile of Dhulia-Surat Road to Visarwadi (Provincial).
Southern Division	... Completing Halki-Murgod-Bail Hongal Road (Provincial).

Unmetalled Roads—Bridged and drained throughout.

Northern Division	... Road from Bhynder to Kashmira (Local).
Central Division	... Ghoti-Shirghat Road (Provincial).

Unmetalled Roads—Partially bridged and drained.

Northern Division	... Road from Kalyán to Karjat (Local).
	Road from Gokhirwa to Vajreshwari (Local
	Road from Boisur to Maswan (Local).

Central Division ... Completing the first five miles of the Paud-Bhorcas Road (Provincial).
Completing the Road from Dimbha Khurd to Bhimáshankar (Provincial).
Kotul-Brahmanwada Road (Provincial).
Chinchpada Feeder Road (Local).
Shirpur-Chopda Road, 1st section, from Dahiwad in mile No. 88 of Bombay-Agra Road to Aner River (Local).
Shirpur-Chopda Road, 2nd section, from Aner River to Chopda (Local).
Parola-Dharangaon Road (Local).
Gorana-Sindkheda Road (Local).
Feeder road from Ranala Railway Station to Ranala Town in Nandurbar Táluka (Local).

Southern Division ... Bijápur-Shedbal Road, section from Athni to Kágwad *viâ* Shedbal Railway Station (Provincial).
Bijápur-Shedbal Road, section from Honwad to Athni (Provincial).
Road from Guhágar to Chiplun, section from Chikhli to Chiplun (Local).
Road from Nágothna to Roha over Bhisekhind (Local).
Uran-Jassai Road (Local).

Roads cleared—Partially bridged and drained.

Southern Division ... Completing the Indi-Shindgi Road *viâ* Almel, 1st section (Local).

Roads cleared only.

Boat-bridges and ferries.

I. L. B. D.—Road in the squared portion of the Sakrand Táluka commanded by the Dad System (Local).

The work of reconstructing the Koney Bridge at Kárwár (cost Rs. 18,215) and that of rebuilding the bridge in mile No. 221 of the Poona-Bangalore Road in the Belgaum District (cost Rs. 9,837), commenced in the previous year, were completed. The construction of a road-bridge over the Chitiwah in its mile 8 on the road from Bichanji to Dengro and Sukkur (Local), was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,738, and another across the Kalri Canal on Tatta-Thana Bulakhan Road (Local), in the Karáchi Canals District, estimated to cost Rs. 3,149, was commenced. The Local Fund bridge over the Dhoro Rambako, on the road from Khairpur Nathanshah to Sita Station, was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,871.

Accommodation for travellers.

The rest-house at Jhálod, in progress during the last year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,557. The construction of the new Travellers' Bungalow at Sholápur, commenced last year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 11,333. The Inspection Bungalow, with out-houses, at Jámner in the Khándesh District, estimated at Rs. 4,364, was in progress. The rest-house at Bidi on the Belgaum-Linganmath Road (cost Rs. 5,425) and the Inspection Bungalow at Chiplun in the Ratnágiri District (cost Rs. 3,659), commenced in the previous year, were completed. The construction of an Inspection store-house at Lonand in the Sátára District was nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 2,983. An Inspection Bungalow at Madangiri in the Kánara District was commenced and Rs. 1,574 were expended.

Arboriculture.

Nurseries were maintained in the Broach, Panch Mahals, Ahmedabad, Bijápur, Kánara and Sátára Districts. A number of new trees were planted along various roads in the Sholápur, Násik, Ahmednagar and Khándesh Districts. A sum of Rs. 507 was realized from fruits from the road-side trees and the sale of dead trees in the Násik District. Planting, watering and fencing of road-side trees continued to receive careful attention throughout the Presidency.

3.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Water-supply.

Owing to the short rainfall during the last few years and the failure of the last monsoon the subsoil water level has much gone down and many wells in the Kaira and Panch Mahals District have run dry. To improve the water-supply boring tools were purchased and borings were commenced in six wells in the Kaira District and in two wells in the Panch Mahals, and a sum of Rs. 2,493 and Rs. 1,340, respectively, was spent. The tools were first used on the Police well at Kaira with success. Water was tapped at a depth of 40 feet below the bed of the well, which is 60 feet deep from ground surface and rose to a height of 16 feet above the bed. Borings in other wells also were in progress. A well at Vehera (Local) in the Kaira and Panch Mahals District was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,927 and a retaining wall 435 feet long was provided to the tank at Khatnal in the Borsad Táluka at a cost of Rs. 2,506. A sum of Rs. 8,912 was paid as compensation for the land acquired for deepening and widening the Kanolao Tank near Godhra. Improvements to the old well at Bail Hongal and the construction of a well at Budikop, both in the Belgaum District, were in progress, the expenditure being Rs. 936 and Rs. 1,359 respectively. Improvements to the Thal Bavdi at Bijápur (cost Rs. 3,969) and the old well at Dhamner (cost Rs. 3,002), both in the Bijápur District, were completed. The sinking of five wells in the Northern Hyderabad Canals District, which was commenced last year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,375.

The drainage of the City of Ahmedabad, a municipal work, was in progress, the total expenditure being Rs. 2,78,978. Sewerage and Drainage.

Metalling the kutcha road from Broach Bunder to Bechraji Owara was completed, and a bar in the river Narbada at Kukerwada was constructed, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 7,755 and Rs. 8,708, respectively, which was met from the Northern Group Ports Fund. Harbours.

The construction of a road between the *Times of India Press* and the Anjuman-i-Islam School building and the work of providing and fixing 3″ cast iron water-pipe and hydrants to the Queen's Parade Road, Bombay, were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,650 and Rs. 3,669 respectively. Miscellaneous.

MILITARY WORKS.

The following stations were under the control of the Public Works Department during the year :—

Baroda, Bhúj, Ahmedabad and Rájkot, in the 5th (Mhow) Division ; Khandála, in the Bombay Brigade; Sirúr and Purandhar, in the Poona Division ; Ahmednagar and Sátára, in the Ahmednagar Brigade.

The construction of a slaughtery for the Sanitarium at Khandála was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,500 against the estimate of Rs. 10,129. A laundry in the Station Hospital at Ahmednagar was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,962. The hutments, outside the Fort at Ahmednagar, were tiled at a cost of Rs. 3,335. The work of constructing two additional rooms to the Royal Artillery Cook-house at Ahmednagar was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,240. Huts for the temporary accommodation of the two companies of British Infantry transferred to Ahmednagar were purchased for Rs. 6,952. An armoury for Native Infantry Lines at Ahmednagar was constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,748. Materials for improvements to existing accommodation in British Infantry Lines at Ahmednagar were purchased for Rs. 4,984. Buildings in the plains.

Quarters for the Commissariat Sergeant at Ahmednagar were constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,980. Commissariat buildings.

Farm Overseer's quarters in the Remount Depôt at Ahmednagar were extended at a cost of Rs. 1,815. Studs.

The expenditure on original works in connection with the water-supply to Kirkee during the year was Rs. 2,485. The head-works at the Páshán Tank and the distribution mains in Kirkee, including the service pipes of the Military Buildings, were maintained in an efficient state at a cost of Rs. 3,431. On the 18th April 1904, the level of the water in the tank fell below the F. S. L. of the filters and the supply could not therefore be filtered after that date. Owing to want of replenishment in the rainy season and consequent failure of the supply from the tank, the supply to Kirkee was maintained from the 17th of August by pumping from the Mula River. Water-supply.

No other new works of importance were carried out during the year, operations being confined to minor works and maintenance and repairs of existing buildings, water-supply works and cantonment roads. Minor works and repairs.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the failure of rains in 1904, it was found necessary to open the following as Test and Famine Relief Works in the Kaira and Panch Mahál District :—

PROVINCIAL.

Famine Relief Works.

	Expenditure during 1904-1905.
	Rs.
Improvements to the Village Tank at Chanor in Mátar Táluka ...	10,598
Improving and enlarging the Narda Tank of Limbasi in Mátar Táluka	6,215
Improving the Gam Tank at Vireja in Mátar Táluka ...	2,281

TEST WORKS.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

	Expenditure during 1904-1905.
	Rs.
Improving the Tank at Gamla in Dohad Táluka	410
Construction and repairs of the dams of Khedu and Rokhadi Tanks in the Jhálod Mahál	423

The management of the two test works was transferred to the Civil Agency from 10th April 1905.

9. Irrigation.

In the year 1904-1905 the expenditure on Irrigation Works throughout the Presidency amounted to Rs. 48½ lákhs as compared with 52 lákhs in the previous year. This outlay was divided between Sind and Presidency proper in the proportion of 2½ to 1.

2. The Expenditure was distributed under different heads as under :—

Imperial.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital—			
Major Works—			
Protective Works	1,53,921		
Productive Works	2,96,402		
		4,50,323	
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	.....	(a) 4,27,149	
Revenue—			
Major Works—			
Protective Works	81,638		
Productive Works	9,79,071		
		10,60,709	
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	.....	3,78,761	
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	.....	(b) 12,66,691	
Agricultural Works—			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	.....	(c) 10,25,681	
Contribution Works	.....	28,026	
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	.....	2,02,975	
Total Imperial ...	.....		48,40,315

Provincial.

Capital—			
Minor Works and Navigation	.....	2,791	
Revenue—			
Minor Works and Navigation	.....	8,595	
Total, Provincial ...	.....		11,386
Grand Total ...	.....		48,51,701

3. The total is classified as follows :—

	Deccan and Gujarát.	Sind.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	4,65,313	8,93,271	13,58,584
Repairs	4,23,348	16,61,859	20,85,207
Establishment	4,96,420	7,68,206	12,64,626
Tools and Plant	50,574	90,779	1,41,353
Refunds of Revenue	499	45	544
Suspense Account	—9,560	12,688	3,128
Receipts on Capital Account	—1,741	.....	—1,741
Total ...	14,24,853	34,26,848	48,51,701

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 6,067 on account of expenditure in England.
(b) Do. Rs. 104 do. do.
(c) Do. Rs. 23,797 do. do.

Deccan and Gujarat.

Northern Division.

The rainfall during the year being only about one-third of the average, there was practically no discharge in the Háthmati and Khári Rivers after July and very little irrigation was possible, the area irrigated and assessed revenue on the two systems, as compared with the average of the previous ten years, being as shown in the following statement :— Háthmati and Khári Cut Canals.

Name of Works.	1904-05.		Average of past 10 years.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed Revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed Revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Háthmati Canal	51	626	2,482	6,596
Khári Cut	47	1,682	1,959	8,568

The area commanded by Khári sluices suffers chronically from deficient water-supply and excellent rice lands lie fallow, though two or three floods may pass down the river in years of average rainfall. Several schemes for impounding the flood water have therefore been under consideration in recent years. One storage reservoir has already been constructed at Goblaj, another is under construction at Behrái, and sites for two more near Malárpurá are being examined and surveyed. When these reservoirs are all constructed, it is hoped that the whole rice area will be efficiently protected. Khári sluices.

The work of removing the "Ghá Bájeria" weed from the bed of the Khári River was continued during the year. A channel, 20 feet wide, has been cleared of the weeds for a length of 27 miles and it is anticipated that a heavy flood will more or less exterminate the weed from the other parts of the river bed.

The Tránzá, Wáugroli and Sávli tanks in Kaira District and the Muvália tank in Panch Maháls, which are designed to protect jointly an area of 7,000 acres of kharif, were in progress and a sum of Rs. 86,000 was spent on them. New tanks in Kaira and Panch Maháls District.

Sixty-one old second-class tanks were repaired and 8 improved at a total cost of Rs. 70,000. Old tanks.

A preliminary survey was carried out for a canal from the Mahi River. The canal will probably be 63 miles in length and is roughly estimated to protect 30,000 acres of rice and 10,000 acres of rabi. Survey and projects.

A survey for a large reservoir in the upper reaches of the Sábarmati, roughly estimated to hold 20,000 million cubic feet of water, was commenced, but the preparation of the project has been suspended until it is known to what extent the Native States concerned (Baroda and Mahi Kántha) are willing to participate in the scheme.

A systematic survey of small tanks in the Surat and Broach District was in progress and a number of small tanks in the Panch Maháls were investigated with a view to ascertain which of them can be converted into irrigation tanks.

To relieve distress in the Mátar and Mehemadabad Tálukas of the Kaira District, 8 tank works were opened and were in progress either as test or relief works. The total expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 33,500. Famine Relief Works.

Central Division.

(a).—Nature and purpose of any large works which have been undertaken or were in progress during the year.

Poona Irrigation District.

The work of providing automatic sluices for the waste weir at Lake Fife was practically completed during the year, the total expenditure to the end of the year being Rs. 4,46,459. Before the erection of these gates the waste weir consisted of 12 regulating sluices, each 10′×7′, in addition to 1,226 feet of open weir. It was the practice in former years at the end of the monsoon to store an additional supply of 5′-0″ depth by means of a temporary weir of teak planks fixed in iron standards. This arrangement was considered to be unsafe and was certainly unsatisfactory as the supply could not be properly controlled. In order, therefore, to remove the element of risk to the dam and to make sure of a fixed instead of a varying storage, the weir has now been provided with 11 sets of automatic sluices, each set consisting of 8 gates each 10′×8′.

The extra storage impounded above the sill of waste weir, which has been lowered 2½ feet, is 1,244 million cubic feet or 46 per cent. of the available storage of the Reservoir and 162 million more than could under the most favourable circumstances be stored with the plank weir. The average loss of storage on account of the difficulties involved in putting up the plank weir has been found to be 200 million cubic feet, so that the total increase of storage due to the gates may be taken at 362 million cubic feet.

Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District.

The masonry dam at Chankápur in the Kalwan Táluka of the Násik District intended to store water in order to bring a large tract of land under irrigation by a new canal—the Girna Left Bank Canal—and to extend irrigation on the old existing bandháras, was in progress during the year. The foundations for the dam were reached with great difficulty, being ultimately obtained at 22 feet below the original estimated level in the river bed. A considerable

quantity of masonry was laid in the river bed and the foundations for the waste weirs were reached throughout and masonry started on both north and south waste weirs. The southern earthen embankment also progressed favourably. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,16,829.

Ahmednagar District.

The Visápur Tank on the Hunga River in the Shrigonda Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, which will consist of an earthen dam 80 feet high, impounding 1,100 million cubic feet of water for irrigation purposes, was in progress. It was originally started to give work during the late famines and a considerable amount of work on the dam and waste weir has been carried out. It was kept open during the year in order to give work to the Deccan Convict Gang.

The following statement shows area irrigated and gross assessed revenue on the Irrigation Works in operation during 1904-1905 as compared with the average of the last 10 years :—

Name of Works.	1904-1905.		Average of past 10 years.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed Revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed. Revenue.
Major Works.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Nira Canal	48,821	2,01,203	37,203	1,58,136
Mhaswad Tank	8,615	25,993	6,373	20,819
Shetphal Tank	3,127	11,423	*519	*1,473
	60,563	2,38,619	44,095	1,80,428
Productive Works.				
Lower Pánjra River Works	2,722	14,312	2,856	17,563
Kadwa River Works. Waghad Tank	...	141	...	132
Kadwa River Works. Palkhed Canal	2,992	15,007	1,985	9,634
Kadwa River Works. Ojhár Tambat	865	3,710	554	2,465
Kadwa River Works. Wadáli Canal	727	2,567	426	1,482
Lákh Canal	556	1,111	823	1,977
Mutha Canals	10,971	3,35,157	8,768	2,77,335
Ekruk Tank	4,816	35,280	3,385	26,563
	23,649	4,07,285	18,797	3,37,151
Minor Works.				
Hartála Tank	...	560	55	682
Mhaswa Tank	701	1,510	339	1,215
Jámda Canals	4,243	8,917	2,564	8,644
Párgul Tank	628	2,815	495	1,964
Ojhár Canal	7,188	10,669	5,365	10,379
Bhátodi Tank	849	4,910	1,008	5,187
Matoba Tank	2,111	10,545	1,938	11,263
Kasurdi Tank	117	537	77	482
Shirsuphal Tank	1,371	3,079	873	2,181
Bhádalwádi Tank	1,531	3,718	1,185	2,700
Koregaon Tank	438	1,150	230	554
Ashti Tank	2,764	7,154	1,900	5,643
	21,941	55,564	16,029	50,894
2nd Class Irrigation Works.				
Poona Irrigation	729	3,502	719	3,524
Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation	18,343	78,567	17,452	81,382
Khándesh Irrigation	9,948	1,48,420	9,079	1,41,457
	29,020	2,30,489	27,250	2,26,363
Grand Total	135,173	9,31,957	106,171	7,94,836

* Average for 3 years.

There was an increase during the year of 29,002 acres in the area irrigated and of Rs. 1,37,121 in the gross assessed revenue as compared with the average of the last ten years for all the works collectively in the Central Division and with the exception of the Lakh Canal and Bhatodi Tank both in the Ahmednagar Collectorate and Lower Pánjra River Works and Hartála Tank in Khándesh, an increase both in the area and revenue of all individual works. The Matoba Tank in the Poona Collectorate shows, however, a small decrease in gross assessment, only Rs. 718, and requires no explanation. The Mutha and Nira Canals, the two largest Irrigation Works in the Division, show substantial increases due to the increasing demand for water for sugarcane and other high-rated crops. The Shetphal Tank, on which a large increase appears, has only, it should be mentioned, been in operation since 1901-1902. This is a very useful work which is replenished during the monsoon from the Nira Canal and affords irrigation facilities to a tract of country at the tail of that canal.

(b).—Important events which have occurred concerning works.

Although the revenue derived from the Nira Canal during the year under report was larger than the average of the past 10 years, there was nevertheless a falling off from the revenue of the previous year, the gross revenue being Rs. 2,01,203 against Rs. 2,34,244 in 1903-04. This was due to the swarms of locusts which made their appearance early in February in all the villages commanded by the canal and continued their ravages for 3 or 4 months. The shoots of new sugarcane were eaten as they came up and in all 3,200 acres of this valuable crop had to be ploughed up. Damage in a minor decree was also caused to sugarcane on the Mutha Canals and other irrigation works in the Poona District. The increased area irrigated on the Nira Canal, *viz.* 48,821 acres against 30,638 acres in 1903-04, was due to the fact that the rainfall in the kharif season was not very satisfactory and there was a fairly large demand for water for dry-crops; also, although the early rabi rainfall was good, the late rains failed and there was consequently a very high demand for water for rabi crops causing a marked rise in the area of such crops. The variations in the case of other works in the Division do not require special mention, being mostly rises due to the unfavourable nature of the rainfall.

(c).—Engineering questions that have arisen.

The automatic gates for the waste weir at Lake Fife are alluded to in the first part of the report.

Arrangements are being made for the provision of automatic gates in the case of the reservoirs at Chankápur and Waghad.

The undersluices required for the masonry dam at Chankápur have been ordered from England and are to be on the Stoney pattern. With regard to the utility of undersluices, cross-sections have been taken at Lake Whiting where undersluices exist, with a view to determine the deposit of silt in the bed, and observations taken during the last four years show that the undersluices are effective in keeping the reservoir practically free from silt. In the case of Lake Fife where there are no undersluices and where the first floods come into the lake when it is partly full, large quantities of silt are deposited in the upper reaches of the lake where silt is deposited, when the velocity of incoming water is checked on entering the lake and thus the available capacity of the lake is being steadily reduced.

For the purpose of ascertaining the actual line of saturation of dams, pipes were driven into the rear slopes and observations were made of the height to which water rose in them. For various reasons the experiments were not quite satisfactory, and they are to be continued for another year when it is hoped some valuable information may be obtained.

Surveys, &c.

A rough project for supplementing the supply to the Ojhar Right and Left Bank Canal has been submitted to Government. It provides for a masonry dam at Bhandardarra, 250 feet high, capable of impounding, roughly speaking, a storage of 8,000 million cubic feet. This dam when constructed will be one of the highest dams in the world. The earthwork of the Ojhar Right Bank Canal extension was partially completed during the famine of 1900 and surveys for the enlargement and extension of the Left Bank Canal are in progress.

During the year plans and estimates for providing two additional storage reservoirs for the Mutha Canal above Lake Fife were submitted to the Government of India. The estimated cost of the work, which includes certain improvements to the Mutha Canal made necessary by the provision of the extra storage, is Rs. 41,30,911. The demand for water on this canal is much in excess of the supply regularly available and additional storage has been a long-felt want. To form the two reservoirs masonry dams are to be constructed, one 111 feet and the other 121 feet high; the contents of the reservoirs are to be 2,247 million cubic feet and 2,419 million cubic feet respectively. When these reservoirs are completed the combined storage available for the Mutha Canals will be 8,621 million cubic feet. The area of sugarcane that the extra storage from these two reservoirs will provide for is estimated at 7,500 acres, giving an additional income of Rs. 3,00,000.

(d).—Result of new administrative measures affecting the Department which have been tried.

The Block system has been introduced into 30 villages on the Nira Canal since January 15th, 1905, and applications have been accepted for the period of 6 years ending 15th January 1911. As explained in last year's report the object of the system is to locate the irrigation in each village for a term of years in selected areas, so that instead of being scattered and shifting, as at present, it may be concentrated in blocks and treated as more or less permanent. At the same time the system will enable the canal water to be utilized economically and the benefits of irrigation to be equably distributed over a larger number of villages than at present. The total area for which such applications have been received is 11,370 acres against 18,000 as sanctioned by Government. Some difficulty was experienced at first in obtaining the consent of the cultivators to have their lands included in blocks, but when the object aimed at was clearly explained, they withdrew their objections, and the chief reason that the full area was not worked up to was that many cultivators could not obtain the capital required for sugarcane owing to the severe loss they suffered in 1904 from the destruction of the crop by locusts. It is hoped, however, that next year there will be a demand for the whole of the balance. The block system has also been introduced into two villages on the Shetphal Tank, 1,971 acres being applied for as against 2,070 sanctioned by Government, the reasons why the area applied for fell short of the sanctioned limit being the same as for Nira Canal. The introduction of the Block system has also been sanctioned for the Bhadalwadi Tank in the Poona District and complete proposals for the same are ready.

A self-acting module designed by Mr. Visvesvaraya for the delivery of water through an outlet at a uniform rate, irrespective of the variations of level in the canal, was erected at the head of a distributary in the 14th mile of the Mutha Right Bank Canal. The module is intended for a discharge varying from 5 to 10 cusecs and consists of a vertical bell-mouthed cast-iron pipe 2 feet in diameter, attached to a float made of water-tight wrought-iron tanks and weighted with sand, so as to keep the lip of the pipe, at a depth below the surface of water, just sufficient to give the required discharge. This pipe has a flexible hose of canvas attached to its bottom. Water is first led from the canal into a masonry chamber, in which the module is fitted up. The water entering the pipe passes through the hose into an open channel outside the chamber. Any variations in the level of water in the canal and consequent variations in the level of water in the chamber cause the float and the pipe to move, and the discharge remains constant. Experiments made with this module show that the discharge through the pipe remains constant for different depths of water in the canal. The loss of head or the difference of level between the bed of the canal and that of the distributary is 2'. It is hoped to extend the use of these modules where practicable.

During the year a telegraph line was laid from Lake Whiting to the Shetphal Tank and offices were opened at 4 stations, *viz.* Bhátghar, Virwádi, Pimpra and Bárámati. Gauge Karkuns already employed on the canal were trained at Government expense at the Government Signallers' Class in Poona. The telegraph line has proved of great assistance in the efficient regulation of the supply in the canal, and has also been useful in supplying early intimation of floods in Lake Whiting in the rainy season. It is expected that the revenue obtained for water thus saved will much more than counterbalance the annual expenditure on the telegraph line, which is estimated at Rs. 3,000 including allowance to signallers. The total length of the line is 82 miles.

Southern Division

Area and assessment.

The number of works in operation during the year under report was the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 12.

Details as to areas irrigated and assessment are given in the following table :—

Name of District.	1904-1905.		Average of the past 10 years.		Remarks.
	Area irrigated.	Water-rate assessment.	Area irrigated.	Water-rate assessment.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Belgaum	9,571	27,112	8,205	21,532	
Dhárwár Irrigation	1,119	3,541	1,384	4,240	
Sátára	14,960	86,315	12,594	71,597	
Bijápur	4	16	47	140	

The increase in area and assessment in the Belgaum District is due to scarcity of rainfall during the rabi season, which caused a large demand for water for that season, and that in the Sátára District, mainly to good rainfall in the catchment of the Krishna River and want of rain over the land under command. This increase would have been greater had there not been a decrease in the total of the areas irrigated by the Chikhli and Rewari Canals owing to want of supply. Owing to timely and good rainfall there was a decrease in the area and assessment in the Dhárwár Irrigation District.

The following statement shows area irrigated and gross assessed revenue on Irrigation Works in operation during 1904-05 as compared with the average of the last 10 years :—

Name of Work.	1904-1905.		Average of past 10 years.	
	Area irrigated.	Assessed Revenue.	Area irrigated.	Assessed Revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Krishna Canal	8,185	58,896	5,287	46,378
Rewári Canal	270	2,335	1,092	5,614
Upper Mán River Works	870	3,987	1,337	4,869
Yerla River Irrigation Works	3,948	16,518	3,007	10,877
Chikhli Canal	76	1,055	405	1,813
Maini Tank	1,611	6,497	1,465	5,176
Muchkundi Tank	4	320	48	394
Gaddikeri Tank	(*a*) 337	1,987	337	1,987
Dambal Tank	(*b*) 328	1,653	346	1,995
Medleri Tank	74	498	116	616
Madag Tank	761	2,269	916	2,333
Asundi Tank	(*c*) 2-5	1,148	340	1,403
Mávinkop	(*a*) 573	2,164	539	1,872
Gokák Canal	9,571	42,827	8,205	35,371

(*a*) Area under consolidated assesssment.
(*b*) Includes 144 acres which are under consolidated assessment.
(*c*) Includes 185 acres do. do.

Gokák Canal Storage Works.

The Gokák Canal Storage Reservoir overflowed on the 3rd June 1904 and the maximum flood of the year occurred on the 5th July 1904, when the water level rose to 2·79 feet above

the present weir crest, *viz.* R. L. 2,008·06, the discharge being estimated at 39,792 cubic feet per second, equal to a run-off of 0·06 inch per hour from the whole catchment basin (1,080 square miles).

As the water was exhausted on 29th April 1904, and, but for timely rainfall, the working of the Mills would have been stopped, the weir was temporarily raised by a wall one foot thick and 1·69 feet high, after the monsoon, at a cost of Rs. 637, in order to obtain additional storage. The level of the storage was actually raised by this means by 1·29 feet. The additional storage of 142 million cubic feet thus obtained was equivalent to a supply of 23 days for irrigation and the Mills and was of the greatest possible value, as, early in the season, the river discharge began dwindling and was less than usual.

The storage was first drawn upon on the 14th December 1904.

Experiments were made to ascertain the rate of evaporation from the reservoir with results recorded in the following table :—

Month.	Daily average.	Remarks.
April 1904	0·026	
May „	0·035	
December „	0·020	
January 1905	0·020	
February „	0·020	
March „	0·024	

The total loss by evaporation during the year was 4·41 feet of vertical depth. This result is exclusive of absorption.

Muchkundi Tank.

With a view to encourage irrigation and enable the people to appreciate the value of irrigation for non-perennial crops, water from the Muchkundi Tank in the Bijápur District is to be offered free for five years from October 1903 for crops of the above nature.

Gaddikeri and Mávinkop Tanks.

Gaddikeri and the Mávinkop Tanks are works which have consolidated assessment, and the revenue does not vary.

Madag Tank.

From June to December every year a large quantity of water runs to waste from the Madag Tank, part of which, it is thought, may be utilized for irrigation. The survey work for a canal to serve lands under command, which was commenced last year, is in progress, and is likely to be completed by the end of September next.

Small tanks.

In the Belgaum District 60 tanks were put into thorough repair at a cost of Rs. 45,970, and 48 were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 3,539. A sum of Rs. 92,320 was spent on repairs to 76 tanks in the Dhárwár Irrigation District.

Experiments regarding Lines of Saturation.

During the year under report experiments were made to ascertain the slopes of the "Line of Saturation" in earthen dams of Gaddikeri, Medleri, Unkal, Nehr, Pingli and Mayni Tanks. The experiments have not proved conclusive yet and they are to be continued for another year.

Work done by the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty.

The projects submitted during the year to Government by the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty were :—

(1) The Gokák Canal Extension, small scheme, including one storage reservoir and the extension of the canal for 34 miles. The total cost (direct and indirect) was put down at Rs. 32,74,000, and the final net revenue (excluding interest charges) was estimated at Rs. 71,000. The increased area of irrigation anticipated was 15,000 acres out of a gross command of 75,000 acres ; and

(2) The Gokák Canal Extension, large project. This comprised two large tanks, a main canal 88 miles long, and 5 branches aggregating 84 miles in length. The probable increased area of irrigation was calculated to be 92,000 acres. The estimates show—

	Rs.
Total cost (direct and indirect)	1,51,36,000
Net Revenue (neglecting interest)	3,51,092

These papers were submitted in October 1904 and March 1905, respectively, but the drawings were not completely finished till June.

The other office work done during the past year was the preparation of papers in connection with—

(*a*) the Godáveri Canals Project, commanding 240,000 acres in the Násik and Nagar districts ;

(*b*) the Ghod Right Bank Canal Project, which will command 122,000 acres in the Poona district, near Sirur ; and

(*c*) the Nira Right Bank Canal, small project, with a command of 344,000 acres in Phaltan State and the Sholápur district.

The schemes will be submitted to Government in the order shown.

The progress in field work for the various projects was as follows:—

Nira Survey. The preliminary survey of the Nira Canal was extended from 250 to 420 miles. This portion lay in the Indi and Sindgi tálukas of Bijápur, and the line ended at the confines of the Nizam's Dominions, not far distant from the Bhima River. Then the final alignment of the canal was commenced beyond the 100th mile (end of small scheme) and reached the 160th mile. The gross command of this canal will be about 1¼ million acres, or nearly 2,000 square miles. The surveys cannot be completed before September 1906.

Gokák Survey. A third tank site for the Gokák Extension Project was under examination so as to supplement the others, if necessary. This is above Ajra on the Harankashi River in the Kolhápur State. The work is not finished. Owing to the difficulties of acquiring the land on the Hadlag area, a fourth dam site is about to be investigated. This is at Daddi on the Ghatprabha River. The tank will drown a large area of good rice land in British territory and several villages including Daddi.

Darna Right Bank Canal Survey. The preliminary work and final alignment of the Darna Right Bank Canal scheme were nearly completed, but it has not yet been examined by the Superintending Engineer.

Ghat Tanks Survey. The preliminary work on the *Bhima Project* was completed. The high level left bank canal line was surveyed from the proposed tank site at Chas, 7 miles west of Khed. It resulted in a line about 70 miles long commanding 97,000 acres. Adding to this the command of the proposed right bank we get a total of 131,000 acres. This project is to be elaborated in the current year.

Mina Survey. The Mina Project surveys were completed. They include a storage reservoir at Wadgaon on the Mina, 4 miles west of Narayangaon, and a left bank canal 28 miles long to command 70,000 acres. A small branch on the right bank also will command 10,000 acres. The revenue authorities have reported in favour of this scheme, the estimates of which are now under preparation.

Kukari Left Bank Canal. The Kukari Left Bank Canal has developed into a very large project. It is capable of commanding 1½ million acres, *i.e.*, over 2,300 square miles, which is more than the area under the Nira Right Bank Canal, but unfortunately the water-supply will be limited. The canal will drop into the Visapur tank (Nagar district) now under construction, at its full supply level, and issuing 8 feet below this level it can reach the ridge of the country near Karmala, and would consequently command nearly the whole of the land in Sholápur lying between the Sina and the Bhima Rivers. It is doubtful if the proposed tank at Pimpalwandi, on the Kukari River, will be able to supply more than half the water required for the canal. The Visapur tank will give a little help, and it is proposed to arrange for a number of other subsidiary tanks along the canal line. By the 31st March 1905 the preliminary alignment had reached the 100th mile beyond Visápur, to the south of Karmala, and the final alignment of the high level canal starting from the Pimpalwandi dam site had just been commenced. The dam site chosen originally was at Edgaon, but owing to unfavourable foundations this was abandoned, and after several trials a suitable location was found just below Pimpalwandi, where the Poona-Násik Road crosses the river. The investigations for this site are nearly complete.

Mula Survey. A preliminary report on the Mula River scheme was submitted to Government in February 1905. Orders were issued to continue the investigations, and this is being done by Mr. Benson Executive Engineer, Nagar District.

Rain and river gauges. The results of the river gauging of the previous years have been mostly worked out, and tables of standard discharges for each quarter-foot in depth have been calculated by means of the theoretical formula depending on the surface slope. When these have been tested for a few years it will only be necessary to read the height of water on the gauge posts, and the velocity observations will be abandoned.

The only new rain-gauge set up during the year was at Shiwali, Mina Valley, Poona District.

The new river-gauges, all in the Ghát area, were :—

District.	Project.	River.	Site.
Násik ...	Godáveri ...	Aundh ...	Mukne.
Do. ...	Darna ...	Karwa ..	Pimpalgaon.
Poona ...	Mina ...	Mina ...	Wadgaon.
Do. ...	Kukari ...	Kukari ...	Edgaon.
Belgaum ...	Gokák ...	Harankashi ...	Ajra.

The Karwa gauge was unfortunately a failure due to an obstruction in the stream, which could not be removed until after the monsoon.

This was the third year of work on Special Duty Surveys, and the expenditure was :—

	Rs.
Establishment	1,47,315
Works	48,415
Tools and Plant	8,287
Total ...	2,04,017

SIND.

The inundation was fair and up to the average, but cannot be compared with that of 1903, which was quite exceptional. Character of the inundation.

The River at Bukkur rose to 13 feet in the middle of June, dropped to 10·6 feet in the middle of July, and then rose steadily to its maximum of 15·8 feet on August 6th.

What is termed the fair irrigating level at Bukkur of 13 feet was registered for 40 days as compared with 38 days, which is the average of the previous 10 years.

The fair irrigating level of 17 feet at Kotri was registered for 26 days, the average for the previous 10 years being 47 days.

The rainfall was very slight, and was not of much assistance to cultivation.

Indus Right Bank Division.

The head of the Desert Canal, which was opened on 20th May, is still as favourable as ever and the supply throughout the season was excellent until the final fall late in August. From September a system of rotation of supply was introduced, which worked satisfactorily to the end of the season in January 1905. Desert Canal.

The suppy in the tail of the canal has been much improved by the lowering of the 19th and 27th mile falls.

On the Uch Rajwah very large areas of Khelat lands were again cultivated particularly in rabi, much of which, however, unfortunately suffered very much from frost and the exceptionally severe winter.

The Unhárwah was opened on 1st June, and for the early part of the season worked very well, but owing to scour of the river bank just at its mouth, the feeder channel became silted and the canal suffered much from the early and rapid fall. The canal finally ceased to flow on 10th October. Unhárwah.

The Begári Canal was opened on 2nd May and until the final fall gave an excellent supply down to the 60th mile. Below this, as usual, owing to draw-off for rice cultivation above, there was a shortage of supply. The rabi area was curtailed somewhat owing to the low river in September, and the crops grown were damaged or destroyed by the severe frost. Begári Canal.

The Mahiwah Project as originally sanctioned was completed, but it was revised during the year and the revised project of 1904, estimated to cost Rs. 15,20,816, has been submitted to Government for sanction. This new canal system is working satisfactorily and with results in excess of what the project anticipated, but certain of the Zamindars, to whom new lands have been given, are unenterprising and slow in clearing their holdings of jungle. During the inundation of 1904, the Tulsi Dhand, which feeds the Mahiwah, was heavily silted, and the excavation of a new feeder to the Dhand, estimated to cost Rs. 26,101, became necessary and was commenced. Mahiwah.

The supply from the Rahuja Head of the Sukkur Canal was good in the beginning of the season, the canal being opened on 11th June, as usual. But owing to erosion of river at the head of the canal, the old head, used for rabi supply, had to be opened earlier and more frequently than usual to supplement the supply. The rabi crops were indifferent owing to low river and the severe frost. Sukkur Canal.

The Ghar Canal, which was opened on 15th May and closed on 26th October, worked satisfactorily throughout the season. The canal supply was supplemented by the discharge from the Fordwah, which was opened on June 8th and which worked excellently throughout the season. It was closed on December 5th. Ghar Canal.

The preliminary report for the remodelling of the Ghar Canal and branches has been approved by Government.

The work of improvements to the Sattah Canal, commenced in December 1903, was nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 93,423. Sattah Canal.

The Sind Canal flowed from the 1st June to the 26th November. The chief items of work done during the year in connection with this canal were (*a*) improvements to the Chota Begari and (*b*) improvement and extension of Channel No. 1, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 12,002. Sind Canal.

The old Abad Mouth was opened on the 22nd May, and the supplementary New Akil Mouth (with a width increased from 40 feet of the previous season to 80 feet) on the 8th June, the two being intended to flow simultaneously. The Akil Mouth dominated the Old Mouth and the latter had to be closed. Western Nára.

In consequence of this it became necessary to widen the Akil Mouth to 125 feet and after the inundation this work was commenced.

The canals under this head were opened on the usual dates. Rs. 59,800 were spent on several works of extensions and improvements, and Rs. 1,99,992 on maintenance and repairs, including the cost of works establishment. Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

Much trouble was again experienced with leaks in miles 6 to 8 of the 1896 bund in which 119 leaks were closed before it breached on 4th August. The old Tori Bund also breached in five places. Kashmor Bund.

It was found impossible to close the main breach, but the discharge through it was diminished, with the result that but little damage was done to the kharif crops, while rabi crops benefited.

Other Bunds. Excepting a breach on 30th July at mile 5/2 of the Manjhand Bund and the unsatisfactory working of the new loop to the Nangeshah Bund, the other bunds stood well during the inundation. In view of active erosion of the river against the Sukkur-Begari and Baghar-Uchito Bunds, a new loop to the former was completed, and two new loops to each were commenced, the total expenditure on this account being Rs. 95,807.

The Nangeshah, Baghar-Uchito, Mulchand-Shahbandar and Kokawari Bunds were raised and strengthened in certain lengths to the full standard height and section at a cost of Rs. 17,599.

Surveys. Contour surveys for improving existing canals were in progress.

The surveys for the improvement of the irrigation of the Rohri Sub-Division, commenced in the previous year, were completed at a cost of Rs. 7,928, excluding charges for regular establishment.

Plantations. Tree planting was carried on during the year along the canal banks, and, although owing to severe frost the operations were not as successful as they would otherwise have been, still progress is being made. Nurseries have been started and maintained, and are well stocked with young trees.

Indus Left Bank Division.

The Eastern Nara. The works referred to in the previous report, which were commenced last year, include the extension of the Rata Bund with its two sluices, which prevents the Nara water from overflowing its right bank into the Makhi Dhund, where it lost much of its silt, and a new mouth and Head Regulator to the Mithrao Canal were completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,37,000.

Hiral Canal. The Hiral Canal was partly opened on March 21st to give water for the irrigationof Egyptian cotton, important experiments in the cultivation of which are being carried out by the Deputy Director of Agriculture. On May 21st, the full supply was admitted for kharif cultivation. The canal again worked very successfully, and it is expected that the area cultivated in this its second year will be double the area anticipated when the project was prepared.

Other branches of the Eastern Nara. The cultivation on the other branch of the Eastern Nára is expected to be up to the average.

Jamrao Canal. The mouth of the Jamrao Canal, which flows for about 10 miles through a great sandy waste, caused much anxiety owing to the great scour which took place, doubling the original bed width in some places. This has been checked by means of brushwood groynes, which confine the canal to its designed channel, and which are kept up throughout the year by a regular staff of work people.

The canal and its minors were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,45,007.

No new Colonists were imported from the Punjab, but an area of 5,567 acres was granted to relatives of Punjabi Colonists, who had come to Sind with hopes of getting land.

An experimental farm has been established at Mirpur Khas on the Jamrao under the supervision of theDeputy Director of Agriculture. If through its means, Zamindárs are led to realize that excess in watering is productive of deficient outturn, the lessons inculcated will be of the greatest value to the Jamrao especially and to Sind generally.

Dád Canal. Owing to changes in the river course, which have been in progress for several years, great difficulty was experienced in keeping up the supply in the Dád Canal, and the branches stopped flowing dangerously early, but the crops were saved by giving water by rotation. This constant trouble with the mouths of inundation canals makes cultivation on them more or less of a gamble, and will prevent any large increase in the area under cotton. A cut 85 feet in width was made from the river after the inundation to give a supply in the beginning of the next season. Land to the extent of about 1,800 acres was given to local Zamindárs in extension of their holdings, but land is taken up slowly on this canal, owing to much of it being cultivable by lift only, and to the great uncertainty of the water-supply. A survey will be made next year to ascertain whether a canal from Rohri to feed the Dád and other canals in the Hyderabad Collectorate is likely to be profitable.

Nasrat Canal The Capital outlay of the year on the Nasrat Canal was one lákh of rupees, which was incurred on completing masonry works and in excavating two distributaries and a drainage channel.

To provide drinking water in the desert, the canal was opened on April 18th, two months before the usual date, and flowed till the end of December.

Latterly the mouth of this canal has given no trouble, as it takes off from an arm of the river in the Khairpur State, but there are indications that the mouth of this arm may suffer from erosion, which would cause a fall in the Nasrat water level.

The excavation of village water-courses was nearly completed, and an area of 61,097 acres was given out, of which 8,133 acres was given to junior Talpurs and 947 to Military pensioners.

Fuleli Canal. The Capital expenditure on the Fuleli during the year was Rs. 69,739 which was incurred in completing the Pandhiwah, (a private water-course, which was brought on the list of Government canals in 1903), on the Contour Survey and on the distributaries to the Nasirwah diversion, which have been described in former reports.

The Gaja Extension Project, estimated to cost Rs. 1,99,836, 'Works' only, was commenced in February. This project provides for a tail to a branch of the Fuleli, called the Gaja Wah, the lower portion of which is now fed direct from the river by the Hasanali Canal of which it is now a part.

Steam launches have ceased to ply since the opening of the Hyderabad-Badin Railway, but the boat traffic has not diminished, and is not likely to do so, unless the railway rates are considerably lowered. The quantity of produce carried by country craft exceeded 500,000 maunds.

Hasanali Canal.

The new mouth of the Hasanali Canal, which, as stated above, now feeds the lower part of the Gaja Wah, was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,97,283.

Canals in the Central Hyderabad Canals Districts.

The Great Marak worked well, but the supply in the Sarfraz and Alibahar was interfered with by erosion at their mouths, and new mouths will be cut, which, it is hoped, will give a better supply for a few years if the river keeps steady.

Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

The principal canals under this head are the Naulakhi, Mehrab, Dambro, Ren, Gharo Mahmudo and Nasir, which worked fairly well. Projects are under preparation for the improvement of the Naulakhi and Ren.

Surveys.

For some years past Contour Surveys have been in progress in all parts of this Division, and are now completed with the exception of the Fuleli Canals District, which will be completed next year, and the Eastern Nara Survey, which was commenced in the year under report.

River Bunds.

The only river embankment which was in danger owing to erosion of the river bank, was the Naulakhi-Bhorti Bund in the Northeren Hyderabad Canals District. A loop bund was constructed at the south end of it last year, and another loop is now under construction at its northern end. Efforts are being made to grow trees and jungle in front of the bunds, as this is the best and cheapest method of protecting them from the wave wash caused by high winds.

Plantations.

Several nurseries have been established and tree-planting along canals is being carried on. Endeavours have also been made to prevent drift sand from filling up canals by hedges and plantations.

Indus River Commission.

During the year topographic surveys were made of a total aggregate length of about 243 miles. In addition, combined hydrographic and topographic surveys were made near Sukkur and Ghorabari. The total length surveyed was 310 miles and the expenditure Rs. 18,925. These hydrographic surveys will form a very useful record of changes in the river, of which there is at present no record. Attention was paid to the question of the erosion of banks and the depth of scour under varying velocities. Gauges were erected for the purpose of studying surface gradients, but unfortunately, owing to the difficulty of finding satisfactory positions, most of these were washed away or destroyed by boatmen before any proper record was obtained. Special borings were carried out immediately above Sukkur with a view to determine the possibility of building a weir across the river at that point. The work was not completed and will be resumed probably next cold weather. So far as completed, the borings established the existence of a continuous rock foundation across the river.

Discharges of the Indus.

The discharges were measured regularly at Sukkur and Kotri throughout the inundation season and at intervals during the cold weather, the velocities being taken by Haskell current meters. The maximum discharge measured at Sukkur during the year was 542,739 cubic feet per second on the 5th August 1904, when the mean velocity was 7·76 feet per second and the reading on the Bukkur gauge was 15·70 feet. The highest reading on the gauge was 15·8 on the 6th August 1904. The minimum discharge measured at Sukkur was 27,751 cubic feet per second on the 27th January 1905, the mean velocity was 1·17 feet per second and the Bukkur gauge read 1·3 feet. The lowest gauge reading was 1·2 on the 3rd March 1905.

A comparison of the discharges of the river at Sukkur during the inundation months, June to September, in the years 1902-1903 to 1904-1905 is given below :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
	Cusecs.	Cusecs.	Cusecs.
Average discharge of the season	207,459	340,131	311,125
Maximum discharge of the season	475,225	592,147	542,739
Minimum do.	86,000	148,831	96,198
Minimum measured discharge of the year	18,947	31,360	27,751

Silt experiments.

Silt experiments were continued at Sukkur. The minimum quantity in suspension in the cold weather was found to be 199·76 grains per cubic foot at a depth of 4 feet below the surface, and the maximum quantity in the inundation was 2,397·12 grains per cubic foot at a depth of 15 feet.

Extensions and improvements.

The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 48,370. The work done consisted principally of constructing short lengths of river embankment and strengthening existing embankments where necessary and of cutting new mouths to two canals and improving the mouths of two others.

Special repairs.

Special repairs were effected to the Mulchand-Shahabander Bund in the Karáchi Canals District at a cost of Rs. 5,436.

Maintenance and repairs.

The total expenditure under this head on the several works under the direct control of the Commission was Rs. 10,554, of which Rs. 1,170 were expended on river gauge establishment at Sukkur, Kotri and Jerruck.

Deposits—Excluded Local Fund—Repairs.

The annual snagging tour lasted from 17th November 1904 to 26th January 1905. Most of the obstructions were removed by engine power, and dynamite was used in 3 cases only. The number of snags found and removed was less than usual owing to absence of erosion at places where the river banks are bordered by large forests and also largely to the activity of the Forest Department in cutting down trees where erosion threatened.

General remarks.

The inundation was an average one, but erosion was active, particularly in the Shikárpur Canals District, and three large loops had to be constructed in that district during the year, of which one was completed before the inundation and three others were commenced in the cold weather.

10.—Railways.

Length of lines open.

1. The total length of railway open to traffic under the administrative control of the Government of Bombay was 7,980·73 miles. Of this, 205·18 miles were opened during the year, the new lines being the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway (Indian Midland Railway – broad gauge, 119·94 miles); an extension of the Indian Midland Railway from Agra Road to Raja-ki-Mandi (broad gauge, 2·10 miles); the Rewari-Narnaul section of the Rewari-Phulera Chord Railway (Rájputána-Málwa Railway—metre gauge, 32·55 miles); the Mobha-Masor Road extension of His Highness the Gáekwár's Dabhoi Railway (2′ 6″ gauge, 6·49 miles); the Hospet-Kottur branch of the Southern Mahratta Railway (metre gauge, 44·10 miles). The Jaora-Sabalgarh section (2′ 0″ gauge, 26·05 miles) of the Jaora-Sabalgarh-Sheopur extension of the Gwalior Light Railway was also opened during the year.

Lines under construction.

2. Of the lines previously sanctioned for construction, work was in progress on the Bellary-Rayadrug (metre gauge, 33 miles) branch of the Southern Mahratta Railway in the Madras Presidency, which was completed and opened for traffic on the 1st July 1905; the Narnaul-Phulera section (100·53 miles) of the Rewari-Phulera Chord Railway which was opened for traffic on the 18th May 1905; the Tuna-Anjar section (2′ 6″ gauge, 11·86 miles) of the Cutch State Railway which was completed and opened for goods traffic on the 18th May 1905; the Warora-Bellarpur extension (G. I. P. Railway), broad gauge, 37·59 miles; the Barsi Town-Tadwala extension of the Barsi Light Railway (2′ 6″ gauge, 26·70 miles); the Jaipur (Sanganer to Siwai-Madhopur) Railway, 3′ 3⅜″ gauge, 72·85 miles, which when built is to be worked by the same administration as the Rájputána-Málwa Railway; and the Mátherán Light Railway (2′ 0″ gauge, 12·79 miles) which when completed will be worked by the G. I. P. Railway Company. The Gwalior Darbár also had in hand the construction of the Sabalgarh-Sheopur extension of their 2′ 0″ gauge system, 68·60 miles.

During the official year also construction work was put in hand on an extension of the Indian Midland Railway, from Raja-ki-Mandi to Balinganj (broad gauge, 2·24 miles) and on an extension of the Tárápur-Cambay Railway from Cambay to Cambay Bundar (broad gauge, 1·39 miles).

Surveys.

3. The survey of 500 miles of Railway was completed during the year.

Chief events.

4. The work of doubling the Khandwa-Itarsi section (110 miles) of the G. I. P. Railway was in progress and the new line was opened for traffic in October 1905. The work of converting the Wadhwán-Rajkot section of the Morvi Railway from the 2′ 6″ gauge to 3′ 3⅜″ gauge was completed and the new line (73 miles) opened for traffic by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on March 3rd, 1905. An agreement was entered into between the Secretary of State and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the working by the latter of the Bellary-Rayadrug and Hospet-Kottur Branch Railways. The Railway Board have accorded sanction to the draft of an agreement proposed to be entered into by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company with Messrs. Strick and Company of London for through booking of traffic between British and Continental ports and the port of Mormugao.

5. The following table shows the Capital and Revenue transactions of the Railways under the control of the Government of Bombay for the calendar year 1904 :—

Railways.	Capital Transactions.			Revenue Transactions.			
	Total Capital outlay to end of December 1904, including Suspense.	Open Mileage.	Cost per Mile.	Gross Earnings.	Earnings per mile per week.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Expenses to earnings.
G. I. P. Railway Undertaking and Bársi Light Railway—	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Broad Gauge—							
G. I. P. Railway—Open	32,00,67,646	1,561·63	2,04,957	4,82,41,342	594	2,43,53,158	5 0·8
——Under construction* ...	4,463	37·59	...	.....	...	.....	...
Indian Midland Railway—Open	11,08,95,809	805·03	1,37,754	82,90,711	198	41,41,850	4 9·
—— Under construction.	13,39,970	4·84	2,76,853	.....	...	.....	...
Bhopál Railway	80,92,337	57·39	1,41,006	10,39,476	348	5,19,035	49·93
Bhopál-Ujjain Railway	78,14,670	113·27	68,991	4,54,721	77	2,37,153	52·15
Bina-Baran Railway	99,87,016	145·63	68,578	3,91,886	52	2,00,988	51·29
Agra-Delhi Chord—Open	1,05,90,556	62·62	...	13,070	41	8,078	41·70
——Under construction ...	.....	57·77	...	.....	...	.....	...
2' 0" Gauge—							
Gwálior Light Railway	46,62,993	183·53	25,407	1,83,284	22	1,30,783	71·38
2' 6" Gauge—							
Bársi Light Railway—Open	13,18,294	21·59	61,060	1,66,934	149	1,01,982	61·00
——Under construction†.	25,696	26·70	...	.....	...	.....	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway and Rájputána-Málwa Railway Systems—							
Broad Gauge—							
B. B. & C. I. Railway (including Baroda-Godhra Chord)	(a) 12,52,98,883	504·35	2,48,436	1,78,23,863	679·62	84,36,551	47·33
Nagda-Ujjain Railway	22,41,231	34·32	65,304	1,23,654	69·28	57,213	46·26
Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda Railway	1,78,10,227	141·14	1,26,189	Included under Rajputána-Malwa Railway.			
Gáekwár's Petlad Railway	11,46,552	21·50	53,328	1,20,974	108·20	56,098	46·37
Tárápur-Cambay Railway	7,68,728	10·92	70,396	32,199	56·70	14,924	46·35
Tápti Valley Railway	1,30,77,018	156·48	84,107	6,58,740	81·47	2,89,946	44·00
Metre Gauge—							
Rájputána-Málwa Railway	14,02,82,959	1,649·30	85,056	2,33,65,289	272·44	1,11,28,783	47·63
Gáekwár's-Mehsana Railway	33,95,678	92·63	36,656	3,82,249	79·35	1,77,313	46·39
Pálanpur-Deesa Railway	4,22,069	17·28	24,425	29,185	32·48	13,565	46·48
Ahmedabad-Parántij Railway	19,89,045	54·70	36,363	1,86,227	65·48	81,940	44·00
Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway	10,17,303	33·50	30,367	90,044	56·86	43,579	44·00
Vijapur-Kálol-Kadi Railway	13,35,402	41·37	32,279	74,572	34·66	34,489	46·25
Rewári-Phulera Chord Railway	(b) 36,38,498	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
2' 6" Gauge—							
Gáekwár's-Dabhoi Railway	24,61,832	94·49	26,086	2,98,906	60·83	1,72,480	57·73
Rájpipla State Railway	13,04,522	37·37	34,908	49,207	25·32	33,317	65·68
Southern Mahratta Railway System—							
Metre Gauge—							
Southern Mahratta Railway	9,91,33,895	1,042·04	95,134	78,48,458	(c) 136·23	46,50,736	63·29
Mysore State Railway	1,62,59,794	296·22	54,891	15,95,324	102·92	10,21,657	64·44
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway ...	59,14,710	119·50	49,495	7,54,378	121·40	4,80,490	63·69
Nanjangad Railway	6,56,462	15·80	41,548	38,873	47·31	24,469	62·95
Hindupur Railway	21,89,842	51·35	48,468	3,67,923	137·79	2,31,203	63·86
Birur-Shimoga Railway	24,06,391	37·92	63,460	68,224	34·60	43,596	63·90
Kolhápur State Railway	23,26,251	29·27	79,476	1,41,676	93·08	88,448	62·43
West of India Portuguese Railway ...	(d) 1,37,76,494	51·10	2,69,599	(f) 4,89,786	184·32	(f) 3,06,372	62·55
Madras Famine Feeder Lines—							
Bellary-Rayadrug Railway	(e) 4,44,756	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Hospet-Kottur Railway	(e) 10,74,406	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway (including Jetalsar-Rájkot, Jamnagar and Dhrangadra Railways) (Metre Gauge) ...	2,25,37,302	455·45	50,499	22,37,550	94·48	10,56,219	47·20
Morvi Railway (2' 6" gauge)	24,50,258	94·36	25,967	3,54,636	72·28	1,65,727	46·73

* Work commenced in November 1904.
† Work commenced in September 1904.
‡ Note.—Excludes 9·16 miles representing Dock Estates and Quarry Lines.
(a) Includes expenditure (Rs. 6,08,405) on Patri Branch.
(b) Under construction : 32·852 miles on the Rewari-Narnaul section were opened for traffic on 11th December 1904.
(c) Under construction.
(d) Excludes Rs. 25,32,289 outlay on Mormugao Harbour works and Rs. 8,365 outlay on the Railway incurred by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company out of deposited funds.
(e) For calculating the earnings per mile per week of the Southern Mahratta Railway, the mileage taken is 1,045·03 ; this is inclusive of 2·99 miles of the East Coast Section of the Madras Railway which are worked over.
(f) Excludes receipts and charges on account of the Harbour which are as under :—

Harbour—		
Receipts	Rs.	1,86,229
Charges	,,	82,498
Percentage of charges to Receipts ...	,,	44·30

11. Tramways.

Existing service.

At present Bombay City, Karáchi and Násik are the only places with tramway services. The Bombay Tramway Company carried 24,747,490 passengers during the year against 23,504,571 in the previous year. The Karáchi Tramway Company, has a track seven miles long and during the year carried 2,643,332 passengers as compared with 2,088,127 last year. The Násik Tramway carried 129,422 passengers during the year.

New services.

A new light Steam Tramway running from Neral Station on the G. I. P. Railway to Mátherán, a distance of twelve miles, is under construction. A proposal to construct a light Steam Tramway on the Nadiád-Kapadvanj Road in the Kaira district is under consideration as is also a proposal for the construction of a tramway eighteen miles long from Rampura on the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway to Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad district.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

1. Financial Review, 1904-1905.

I.—General Remarks.

In this review the receipts and expenditure of the Civil Department in the Bombay Presidency are compared with those of the previous year. The figures for 1903-1904 do not entirely agree with those in the financial review for that year owing to certain corrective entries having been made after the submission of the review. The figures for 1904-1905 are similarly subject to alteration.

II.—Gross Revenue.

The gross Imperial, Provincial and Local receipts for the year 1904-1905 amounted to Rs 14,15,47,609 as against Rs. 17,57,52,005 in 1903-1904. There was a decrease of Rs. 3,84,96,677 in Imperial, and Rs. 6,14,443 in Local receipts, but Provincial receipts increaseed by Rs. 49,06,724. The chief variations are explained below.

(1) *Imperial Civil Revenue.*

Land Revenue. 1. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,03,92,642 in land revenue owing to the fact that better agricultural conditions prevailed in the previous year and in consequence there were larger recoveries of outstandings.

Opium. 2. Opium receipts fell by Rs. 18,42,615 owing to a diminished demand for Málwa opium in China.

Salt. 3. An increase of Rs. 11,64,228 is partly explained by the destruction of large stocks of salt in 1903-1904 and the effect of that destruction upon the salt revenue of the year and partly by increased sales following on the reduction of duty.

Stamps. 4. Stamp revenue improved by Rs. 65,462 due partly to larger receipts from the sale of Bills of Exchange, Hundi Stamps, and Foreign Bill Stamps, partly on account of composition of stamp duty on debentures issued by certain local bodies and partly to a special receipt of probate duty on the will of the late Mr. Tata.

Excise. 5. There was an increase of Rs. 14,72,911 in excise revenue due to (1) realization of fees in advance for 1905-06 and keener competition for licenses; (2) larger issues of country spirit, larger amounts of minimum guarantees of still-head duty offered by the shop-keepers, and good seasons; (3) the purchase by Government of more chests of opium in 1904-05 for supply to the City of Bombay; and (4) exportation in large quantities of intoxicating drugs from Bombay to foreign countries on payment of duty.

Customs. 6. Customs revenue improved by Rs. 18,79,200 due to the prosperity of the cotton trade in the year under report.

Assessed Taxes. 7. Receipts under this head improved by Rs. 46,375, due to better traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, to the increase in the salaries of Government servants and to an increase in the number of employees of local authorities and companies as well as to better earnings of the cotton mills and other Joint Stock Companies.

Forests. 8. Under Forests there was an increase of Rs. 1,34,510 due to the recovery of outstanding balances, better prices for coupes, brisk demand for teak, and excellent prices for dead trees in the Panch Mahâls district, as well as to improved demand for timber.

Registrations. 9. Receipts improved by Rs. 21,019 due to the presentation of a larger number of documents for registration.

Tribute from Native States. 10 There was an increase of Rs. 4,21,581 due chiefly to large recoveries from the Sángli State.

Interest. 11. There was a decrease of Rs. 9,19,014 under this head, owing to the fact that two years' interest was paid in 1903-04 by the Bombay Port Trust.

Mint. 12. Receipts fell off by Rs. 3,05,09,840 owing chiefly to the change in the adjustment of the profit on silver coinage which is not now credited as revenue.

Receipts in aid of superannuation. 13. There was an increase of Rs. 22,007.

Miscellaneous. 14. Under this head there was a decrease of Rs. 59,617 due to the larger recoveries in 1903-04 of Famine expenditure.

(2) *Provincial Civil Revenue.*

1. An increase of Rs. 42,96,124 was due to larger contributions from Imperial revenues. Land Revenue.

2. Increases under Salt (Rs. 25,591), Stamps (Rs. 1,96,384), Excise (Rs. 4,90,971), Assessed Taxes (Rs. 30,169), Forests (Rs. 1,34,509), and Registration (Rs. 21,018) were due to the causes mentioned under the corresponding heads of Imperial Revenue. Salt, Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Forests and Registration.

3. A decrease of Rs. 35,290 was due to a decline in the receipts on account of Provincial Loans owing to an unfavourable season. Interest.

4. An increase of Rs. 50,142 was chiefly due to the payment into the Treasury of fees realised in cash by the Insolvent Debtors' Court and to higher receipts under Magisterial Fines. Law and Justice.

5. There was an increase of Rs. 46,922 due to special receipts on account of Ordnance Stores returned by the Police Department. Police.

6. There was an increase of Rs. 16,528 chiefly under the head of "fees from schools and colleges". Education.

7. "Stationery and printing" improved by Rs. 17,000, while other miscellaneous receipts fell off by Rs. 18,201. Miscellaneous.

III.—GROSS EXPENDITURE.

The gross Imperial, Provincial and Local expenditure fell from Rs. 9,16,73,571 in the previous year to Rs. 6,18,74,475 in the year under report. Imperial expenditure decreased by Rs. 3,04,42,484, while Provincial and Local expenditure increased respectively by Rs. 3,87,724 and Rs. 2,55,664. The chief variations are explained below.

(1) *Imperial Civil Expenditure.*

1. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,07,030 under this head due to large refunds of duty on bounty fed sugar at Bombay and Karáchi in 1903-04 and also to refund of duty on goods sent to Kashmir in that year. Refunds and drawbacks.

2. Under this head expenditure decreased by Rs. 31,914 due partly to the resumption by the Cambay State of the excise management of its territories. Assignments and compensations.

3. An increase of Rs. 15,439 was chiefly due to higher charges under the head "Petty construction". Salt.

4. Expenditure increased by Rs. 50,169 due to larger establishment. Excise.

5. An increase of Rs. 97,664 was chiefly due to the revision of establishment. Customs.

6. Forest expenditure increased by Rs. 62,036 and was due chiefly to the "Famine grass operations". Forests.

7. There was a large decrease of Rs. 3,03,26,826 owing to the adjustment of silver coinage ceasing from 1st April 1904 in consequence of the change of procedure introduced by the Government of India. Mint.

8. General administration charges increased by Rs. 40,520 owing to an increase in the number of officers on duty. General administration.

9. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,08,435 owing to a reduction in Káthiáwár and at Aden. Political.

10. There were increases under Stationery and Printing (Rs 41,181) and Miscellaneous (Rs. 56,464) and a decrease in interest on other obligations of Rs. 23,753. Other heads.

(2) *Provincial Civil Expenditure.*

1. Provincial expenditure was more than that of the previous year by Rs. 3,87,724. The following were the most important differences. General.

2. There was an increase of Rs. 26,260 under this head due chiefly to refund of land revenue. Refunds and drawbacks.

3. There was a decrease of Rs. 37,955 due partly to the same causes as have been explained under Imperial Civil Expenditure and partly to certain arrear payments in the previous year. Assignments and compensations.

4. Expenditure under this head increased by Rs. 5,70,783 due chiefly to heavy charges for the destruction of locusts and to increased charges on account of allowances to District and Village Officers caused by revision of establishments. Land Revenue.

5. Excise (Rs. 16,723) and Forest (Rs. 62,037) expenditure increased for the reasons which have been given under Imperial Civil Expenditure. Excise and Forest.

6. Expenditure decreased by Rs. 44,521 owing to a decrease in the mean balance on which interest is charged to the Provincial Government. Interest on ordinary debt.

7. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,19,423 mainly due to payment in 1903-04 of arrear charges in connection with the Delhi Darbár. General administration charges.

8. There was an increase of Rs. 1,79,048 due chiefly to a re-organization of the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service, to the appointments of additional Subordinate Judges and to the revision of Magisterial Establishments. Law and Justice.

9. Expenditure decreased by Rs. 17,970, owing to the completion of the issue of new rifles to the District Police. Police.

10. Expenditure increased by Rs. 3,15,268 owing to an increase of expenditure on schools and in building grants. Education.

Medical.

11. An increase of Rs. 1,20,835 in the expenditure under this head was due chiefly to the increase of the salaries of officers of the Indian Medical Service.

Scientific and other minor departments.

12. There was an increase of Rs. 80,315 due to higher expenditure on experimental cultivation and to the new charge for the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies.

Other heads.

13. There were increases under Superannuation (Rs. 1,09,615), Stationery and Printing (Rs. 83,425), and a decrease under Miscellaneous (Rs. 8,95,126) owing to heavy remissions in the year 1903-04 of takávi advances made in connection with the famine.

IV.—Debt and Remittance Account.

General.

1. Receipts and outgoings under this head amounted to Rs. 1,06,32,02,796 and Rs. 1,14,63,11,824.

(1) *Funded and Unfunded. Debt Deposits of Service Funds.*

Deposits of Service Funds.

1. The transactions recorded under the head are in connection with the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The receipts which include interest allowed by Government on the balance of the fund amounted to Rs. 2,14,546 and outgoings which represent charges on account of pensions paid to widows and surrender value to subscribers on the death of their wives amounted to Rs. 1,27,849.

Savings Bank deposits.

2. The transactions under this head are on account of the Forest and Police Provident Fund, Cemetery Endowment Fund and the Life Assurance Branch of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,20,331 and outgoings to Rs. 75,955.

(2) *Deposits and Advances.*

Departmental and judicial deposits.

1. Receipts amounted to Rs. 4,12,77,501 and outgoings to Rs. 2,14,03,244. The excess in receipts over payments represents chiefly larger profits on silver coinage, while the high net receipts are due to the creation of the Ingot Reserve of the Currency Department.

Imperial advances.

2. Receipts were Rs. 11,14,499 and outgoings Rs. 1,11,761. The excess in receipts was chiefly due to the re-adjustment of amounts credited to interest in previous years under orders of the Government of India.

Provincial advances

3. Receipts totalled Rs. 35,82,888, and outgoings Rs 21,19,949. The excess in receipts was chiefly due to larger recoveries under the heads "Loans to Mofussil Municipalities" and "Advances to Cultivators".

Excluded Local Funds.

4. A detailed account of Excluded Local Funds will be found in the section on Local Funds.

(3) *Remittances.*

Remittances.

1. The most noticeable point is the excess of outgoings over receipts under the following heads. Under "Marine" receipts were Rs. 3,16,854 and outgoings Rs. 38,20,364, the large excess being on account of large expenditure on Transports to Somaliland. Under "Military" heavy expenditure brought up the outgoings to Rs. 3,52,03,222, while receipts totalled only Rs. 18,19,534. In the remittance account between England and India receipts amounted to Rs. 5,41,38,141 and outgoings to Rs. 6,93,47,970, the excess under the latter being due to gold shipped to England and an increase in postal and money order transactions.

2. Mint.

For details see tables under XV—Mint and Coinage, appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

Gold bullion.

1. The value of gold bullion and coin tendered by the public in exchange for rupees, amounted to Rs. 5,08,87,991 in value as compared with Rs. 4,57,39,606 in the previous year.

Silver bullion.

2. The shipments of bar silver received from England and brought to account during the year were invoiced at Rs. 4,57,37,201. Of this sum Rs. 2,39,90,007 was on account of the Ingot Reserve which Government have decided to maintain. The amount of uncurrent Government silver coins received for recoinage was Rs. 1,05,67,771 and East India Company's coins known as Arcot rupees of the value of Rs. 6,130 were also remitted to the Mint. The recoinage into Government rupees of the silver currency of the Native State of Sirohi was completed during the year under review. The exchange value in Government rupees of the amount converted was Rs. 1,46,150. Two small parcels of Chittori and Salem Shahi coins from the Dungarpur and Bansvara States were also exchanged for Rs. 772 and Rs. 299, respectively, the conversion scheme of these two currencies having proved abortive. The value of silver bullion tendered by the Exchange Banks for coinage into British dollars at the enhanced charge of 2 per cent. seigniorage and brought to account was Rs. 14,74,504. The value of British and Mexican dollars received from the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, for recoinage into Straits Settlements dollars and brought to account was Rs. 3,75,76,730 and that of ten and twenty cent pieces received from the same officer for recoinage into fifty cent pieces amounted to Rs. 3,08,062.

Silver coinage.

3. 6,80,63,273 rupees were struck during the year on Government account and for the three Native States previously referred to. The coinage of British dollars on behalf of tenderers of silver bullion amounted to 636,825 pieces and that of Straits Settlements dollars

on behalf of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, to 20,364,664 pieces. No fifty cent pieces were struck during the year.

4. The total revenue inclusive of *pro forma* charges was Rs. 20,41,207 which includes Rs. 13,61,265, being a charge of 2 per cent. on the rupee coinage for the year. The total expenditure including *pro forma* charges was Rs. 10,86,718 or Rs. 3,15,738 in excess of that of the preceding year. Revenue and expenditure.

3. Currency.

For details see tables under XIV—Paper Currency, appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

I.—Presidency Circle.

1. The gross circulation on the 31st March 1905 was Rs. 10,76,99,600, which, compared with the circulation on 31st March 1904, *viz.* Rs. 10,62,88,460, shows an increase of Rs. 14,11,140. The average monthly net circulation rose from 912 lákhs to 989 lákhs. Except in the case of Rs. 10 notes the average monthly circulation of notes of Rs. 100 and below shows a slight increase over the corresponding figures for last year. There was a steady increase in the circulation of Rs. 5 notes gained apparently at the expense of the Rs. 10 notes. The average monthly circulation of notes of higher denomination is in all cases higher than last year. The circulation of these notes depends largely on the course and volume of trade, and for the greater part of the year, it was higher both as regards number and value than in the preceding year. The daily average of Home Circle notes received from and issued to the public has increased from 12,114 and 12,787 to 14,902 and 14,804. The value of foreign notes encashed fell to Rs. 2,45,75,075. There was a decrease in the value of encashed notes of all circles save Calicut, Madras and Rangoon. Circulation.

2. Defaced coins withdrawn from circulation numbered 10,058 as against 8,779 last year. Coins withdrawn.

3. Receipts of small coin increased by Rs. 4,07,685 to Rs. 11,65,227, while issues fell by Rs. 53,416 to Rs. 20,77,755. Small silver coin.

4. Receipts of sovereigns from the public deducting Rs. 4,96,48,200 received direct from importers of gold amounted to Rs. 66,34,777 and the issues were Rs. 1,35,89,880, deducting an export from India of Rs. 13,72,425. The net issue of sovereigns to the public during the year amounted to Rs. 69,55,102. Gold coins.

5. Silver bullion purchased in England amounted in value to Rs. 1,21,177, which with the previous balance made up a total of Rs. 54,18,619. Of this, bullion to the value of Rs. 54,16,410 was coined. For the "Special Ingot Reserve" bullion valued at Rs. 3,43,96,973 was purchased. Of this, bullion valued at Rs. 1,39,88,411 was coined into rupees and Rs. 96,24,887 remitted direct to Calcutta. Silver bullion.

6. The Nagpur Agency, which is the only permanent agency in the Presidency, received notes valued at Rs. 5,86,000 and issued notes valued at Rs. 6,81,000. At the end of the year there were 20 temporary agencies, holding balances amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 58,95,000 in coin and Rs. 5,50,000 in Home and Foreign notes. Agencies.

7. During the year whole and half notes, lost, mutilated and destroyed, numbered 238 and were valued at Rs. 26,765. Notes numbering 120 pieces valued at Rs. 3,055 were credited to Government. Orders for payment and investment were passed in the case of notes of the value of Rs. 120 which were wholly lost or destroyed. Lost and mutilated notes.

8. New forgeries purporting to be of the Bombay and Calcutta circles of issue of the $\frac{\text{C. A.}}{92}$, $\frac{\text{M. A.}}{2}$ and $\frac{\text{A. A.}}{83}$ series appeared during the year. In three prosecutions two accused received sentences of imprisonment and transportation. Forged notes.

II—Karachi Circle.

1. The value of notes in circulation decreased by Rs. 14,89,545 to Rs. 96,25,935. There was, however, a net increase of 12,285 in the issues of notes of all kinds. Issues of notes of Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 10,000 decreased by 4,922 pieces, while there was an increase in the case of all others. Circulation.

2. There was an increase of Rs. 22,43,605 in the value of Foreign notes encashed, the total value of such notes being Rs. 1,58,75,140. Foreign notes.

3. During the year coins to the value of Rs. 199 were cut and returned to the presenters. Coins withdrawn.

4. Receipts of small silver coin rose from Rs. 1,197 to Rs. 1,873, while issues increased from Rs. 2,13,030 to Rs. 2,26,900. Small silver coins.

5. Forty half notes were lost or mutilated as against 62 last year, their value being Rs. 2,185 as against Rs. 5,095. Seven half or mutilated notes of the value of Rs. 280 were credited to Government. Lost and mutilated notes.

6. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,26,45,000 in whole rupees and small silver was received from the Bombay Currency Office and from the Ajmere Currency chests as against Rs. 1,11,61,000 in the previous year. Whole rupees and small silver to the value of Rs. 37,66,000 were remitted to the Sind and Frontier Currency chests against Rs. 55,70,000 in the previous year. Remittances.

4. Land Revenue.

The total demand on account of "Land Revenue", including the demand on account of former years amounted to Rs. 4,10,07,849. Collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,08,96,780 as compared with collections of Rs. 3,93,90,156 in the previous year out of a total demand of Rs. 4,33,21,039. There was a decrease of Rs. 84,93,376 which was shared, although disproportionately, amongst all the districts in the Presidency and Sind save Kolába, where there was a slight increase following increased demands. Collections in Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad showed the greatest falling off. The percentage of total collections to the total demands fell from 90·9 to 75·3.

5. Irrigation Revenue.

The revenue credited to this head falls under two categories, *viz.*, (1) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department and (2) the irrigation share of the land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams, and other sources created or maintained by the Public Works Department. The works are also divided into three classes; the first includes entirely new works and works restored or extensively improved for which capital and revenue accounts are kept; the second includes old works which are maintained by the department and for which only revenue accounts are kept, and the third includes agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. The direct receipts on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

		Rs.
Imperial.		
(1) Productive Public Works—		
(*a*) Sind	...	4,03,931
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	...	3,86,582
(2) Protective Public Works—		
(*a*) Deccan and Gujarát	...	1,48,424
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—		
(*a*) Sind	...	75,959
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	...	86,848
Total	...	11,01,744
Provincial.		
Minor Works and Navigation—		
(*a*) Deccan and Gujarát	...	33,532
Grand Total	...	11,35,276

The corresponding receipts for 1903-1904 were Rs. 11,89,917. The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was as follows:—

		Rs.
Imperial.		
(1) Productive Public Works—		
(*a*) Sind	...	18,63,104
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	...	4,031
(2) Minor Irrigation Works—		
(*a*) Sind	...	12,06,951
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	...	6,319
Total	...	30,80,405

The following table shows the financial position at the close of the year of irrigation works of all classes for which capital and revenue accounts are kept:—

	Capital outlay in the year.	Capital outlay up to the end of the year.	Working expenses during the year.	Net Revenue during the year, direct and indirect.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works	3,41,006	3,67,27,888	11,37,980	15,19,668
Protective Works	1,58,200	95,87,720	95,144	53,280
Minor Works and Navigation ..	4,04,353	1,24,38,753	4,72,926	9,03,151
Provincial.				
Minor Works and Navigation ...	2,864	9,42,909	10,050	23,482
Total ...	9,06,423	5,96,97,270	17,16,100	24,99,581

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

		Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarát.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue ...	Direct	63,457	8,127	71,584
	Indirect	20,13,147	4,79,707	24,92,854
	Total ...	20,76,604	4,87,834	25,64,438
Working Expenses		9,33,020	5,03,037	14,36,057
	Net Revenue ...	11,43,584	—15,203	11,28,381

The revenue and expenditure in respect of the works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept were as follows :—

	Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarát.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue ... Direct	6,495	2,195	8,690
Gross Revenue ... Indirect	8,31,187	.....	8,31,187
Total ..	8,37,682	2,195	8,39,877
Working Expenses	9,53,353	1,50,018	11,03,371
Net Revenue ...	— 1,15,671	— 1,47,823	— 2,63,494

6. Public Works Revenue.

The Public Works Revenue falls under two heads—Imperial Military and Provincial Civil. The revenue under the former head, derived mainly from miscellaneous sources, rose from Rs. 10,326 to Rs. 10,369. The Provincial Civil Revenue, consisting chiefly of tolls on roads and rents of buildings, fell from Rs. 8,92,874 to Rs. 6,45, 594. The decrease was chiefly due to a decline in the receipts from sales of buildings of Rs. 2,61,909, which was, however, partly neutralised by an increase in the receipts from other sources.

7. Customs.

For details see the Annual Report on Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration for 1904-1905.

1.—Sea Customs.

Port of Bombay.

Imperial and Provincial Revenue.

1. The total net receipts of the Bombay Customs House, Imperial and Provincial, amounted to Rs. 1,85,49,069, of which Rs. 1,84,83,921 were credited to Imperial Revenue as against Rs. 1,74,11,776 and Rs. 1,73,44,201 last year: Provincial Revenue was Rs. 65,167 as against Rs. 67,569 last year. Import duties which constitute 98 per cent. of the whole net revenue rose from Rs. 1,69,96,262 to Rs. 1,81,52,141. The export duty on rice and rice flour yielded net receipts of Rs. 2,32,534 as against Rs. 2,49,401 in the previous year. The decrease under Provincial Revenue is chiefly under the heads "Warehouse Rent", "Fees for amendment and duplicates of customs documents." There were, however, increases under "Transhipment fees" and "Proceeds from unclaimed goods."

Expenditure.

2. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 6,37,591 to Rs. 7,24,577, the cost of the establishment being Rs. 6,20,437 as against Rs. 6,19,729 in the previous year. The percentage of total expenditure to net collection was 3·90 as against 3·66 last year.

Refunds and drawbacks.

3. Refunds totalled Rs. 97,269 as against Rs. 4,22,773 last year. The decrease is due to the cessation of refunds of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar, the amount so paid on this account being only Rs. 2,310 as against Rs. 3,12,054 in 1903-1904. Refunds of duty to Kashmir showed a further decline to Rs. 25,762. Drawback refunds of seven-eighths of the import duty granted on re-exportation amounted to Rs. 3,19,573 as against Rs. 2,45,850. This is largely the result of the payment in the financial year of claims accruing in the previous year. Increases occurred in the drawbacks paid on cotton piece-goods, oils, and ivory, while decreased payments were made on account of copper sheets. Drawbacks have contracted from an average of 4½ lákhs for the five years ending 1898-1899 to Rs. 2¾ lákhs for the years 1899-1900—1903-1904.

Bonding transactions.

4. The value of goods bonded at the Public Warehouse declined to Rs. 5,08,260, chiefly on account of sugar, wines and spirits, as against Rs. 6,37,591 last year.

Customs offences.

5. The total number of Customs cases was 946, of which 409 were under the Merchandise Marks Act, and the remaining 537 under the Sea Customs Act. In 422 cases fines amounting to Rs. 5,747 were imposed, while in 5 cases the goods were confiscated and sold.

Continental Ports.

The direct foreign trade of these ports is insignificant. Customs receipts fell by Rs. 1,258 to Rs. 97,046.

Ports in Sind.

Receipts.

The net receipts, Imperial and Provincial, amounted to Rs. 40,74,569, an increase of Rs. 7,04,838 or 21 per cent. over the realisations of the previous year. Decreases occurred under "Warehouse and Wharf Rent" and "Unclaimed Goods", but there were increases under "Amendment Fees", "Fines and penalties" and "Transhipment Fees".

Refunds amounting to Rs. 4,411 were made during the year, as against Rs. 23,371 in the previous year. The difference is due to the absence of refunds on account of differential

duty on sugar. During the year Rs. 23,354 as against Rs. 72,257 in 1903-1904 were paid as drawbacks, chiefly on account of sugar and seeds. Export duties realised Rs. 1,88,917 as against Rs. 1,52,959 last year. Net Provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 15,082 and net Imperial to Rs. 40,59,486.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the department increased from Rs. 1,56,538 to Rs. 1,68,063.

2. Land Customs.

The number of duty-collecting stations on the Goa and Daman frontiers remained unchanged. On the Káthiáwár frontier two stations were closed, five new stations opened, and a cordon of new preventive posts placed round the Dhandhuka Táluka. The receipts on the Portuguese frontier were Rs. 1,27,718 as against Rs. 1,17,367, and on the Káthiáwár frontier Rs. 79,693 as against Rs. 5,925. The increase in the receipts on the first named frontier is chiefly due to larger importations of salted fish from Goa. Receipts on the Káthiáwár frontier are for the whole year 1904-1905, while in 1903-1904 they were for three months only. Receipts and expenditure on this frontier totalled Rs. 79,693 and Rs. 33,508 respectively. At Castle Rock 3,069,181 gallons of Petroleum were imported as against 2,584,251 gallons in the previous year.

8. Opium.

For details see the Annual Report on Opium for 1904-1905 and tables under IV—Opium—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

General.

1. This summary deals with opium only so far as it relates to opium as an item of Imperial Revenue. Information regarding opium as an item of excise will be found under the head of excise. The principal changes during the year were (1) the enhancement by Rs. 100 with effect from 7th May 1904, in the rate of duty on opium imported into the Bombay Presidency for exportation by sea, (2) the opening of a new sub-opium Agency at Baran in the Kotah State on 20th June 1904.

Import duty and fees.

2. The duty-paid exports from the several scales to Bombay for exportation and for home consumption declined from 27,237½ chests to 20,420½ chests, a decrease of 6,817 chests. All agencies showed decreases except Chitor, Jaora and Ahmedabad. The imports at the Ahmedabad scales consisted wholly of Baroda grown opium intended for subsequent export to China. The actual imports of opium on which duty at rates prescribed for exportation by sea was realised, were 18,814 chests against 25,974½ chests in the preceding year, a decrease of 7,130½ chests, and the actual duty realised was Rs. 1,12,36,878 against Rs. 1,30,70,750, in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 18,33,875, due to decreased exports to China. Transhipment and re-exportation fees on opium brought to Bombay, Karáchi, and Aden for re-export to Hongkong and other ports were Rs. 20,281 as against Rs. 24,572. In quantity there was a decrease of 1,160½ chests.

Bombay Opium Warehouse accounts.

3. The year opened with a balance of 1,442 chests and imports during the year amounted to 20,533½ chests. Of these 18,986 chests were exported to China, 13 chests to African ports, 990½ chests were sold for consumption in the Presidency and 640 chests were supplied to the Madras Presidency. The balance found in stock on 31st March 1905 was 1,272½ chests. There was a deficiency of 14½ chests owing to the drying of the new opium which made up a large share of the imports.

Exports to China and prices.

4. Exports fell off by 6,354 chests, due mainly to the high prices ruling in Bombay, and the probable congestion of the China market, depletion of stocks, the rise in the price of silver, and the increase of Rs. 100 per chest in the duty. The average prices of opium in the Bombay market during the year under report were Rs. 1,480 per chest for one year old, and Rs. 1,647 per chest for two years old opium against Rs. 1,223 and Rs. 1,332 per chest for one year and two years old opium, respectively, in the previous year.

Opium transactions of the Baroda State.

5. The area under poppy in the Baroda State was 12,272 acres against 18,398 acres in the year 1903-04 and an average of 6,317 acres during the three years ending 1901-02. The decrease is attributed to scanty rainfall. During the year under report 1,124½ chests as against 500 in the previous year were exported from Bombay. The stocks of Baroda opium at the end of the year were 96,449 lbs. as against 167,236 lbs. at the end of the previous year.

Total Imperial revenue and expenditure.

6. The total Imperial Revenue from opium was Rs. 1,12,73,283, against Rs. 1,31,15,903 in the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 18,42,620 due mainly to diminished exports to China. The only expenditure which is debited to opium (Imperial) is on account of a portion of the opium establishment employed in Bombay City and at the Ahmedabad Agency. Such expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,281 against Rs. 24,606 during the preceding year.

9. Salt.

For details see the Report of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency for 1904-05 and tables under III—Salt—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

General sources of supp'y.

1. The Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal with three kinds of salt: (i) Barágra Salt manufactured at the Pritchard Salt Works at Khárághoda and Udu on the Runn; (ii) sea salt produced at works on the coast; (iii) imported salt, produced mainly in Portuguese India.

2. The balance of Barágra Salt was 4,163,204 maunds and the produce 2,150,882 maunds, making a total of 6,314,086 maunds. Removals amounted to 2,315,496 maunds against 2,270,210 last year, the increase being due to the reduction in the rate of duty. There was an increase in the removals for local consumption to all places except Cambay and Bombay. Baroda's decreased consumption of Dharasna salt more than counterbalanced its increased consumption of Barágra Salt. The rules for the prevention of illicit dealing in salt having been accepted by His Highness the Gáekwár, a steady increase in the consumption of licit salt is expected in Baroda territory. The loss and wastage written off in the accounts amounted to 228,460 maunds; one heap alone accounting for a loss of 163,371 maunds. The percentage of loss and wastage rose from 1·04 to 3·61. The amount in stock at Khárághoda at the end of the year was 3,770,128 maunds, which with the produce of the present year, 12,545,521 maunds, gives a total stock of 6,315,649 maunds. The cost price remained stationary at Re. 0-1-3 per Indian maund. The amount paid to the Agrias at this rate was Rs. 1,88,925 on 2,418,245 maunds which gives an average of Rs. 157 per man for a working season of six months. Sales at the agencies and Ahmedabad depôt show a gain of Rs. 308 as compared with a loss of Rs. 518 last year Transactions on the whole, including the sales at the Main Stores, show a net gain of Rs. 19,189 as against a gain of Rs. 18,121 in the previous year. Barágra salt.

3. The quantity of salt manufactured during the year was 9,133,030 maunds against 5,861,688 maunds in the previous year, when vast quantities were washed away in a cyclone. Removals amounted to 7,654,541 maunds, an increase of 1,191,785 maunds as compared with last year. The closing balance increased from 205,010 maunds to 1,172,885 maunds. At Dharasna, the opening balance was 106,084 maunds and the quantity manufactured was 338 613 maunds. Removals totalled 311,475 maunds. In other salt works, private and leased, there was an increase in production of 3,154,159 maunds. Issues amounted to 7,343,066 maunds and the closing balance was 1,077,608 maunds against 98,926 in the previous year. There was an increase of 1,063,438 maunds in the removals from salt works near Bombay for consumption within and without the Presidency exclusive of Foreign Malabár which took 131,943 maunds of nominal duty salt. The net increase was thus 1,195,381 maunds. There was a general increase in issues. The issues from Umbargaon, Shiroda and Sanikatta showed only slight variations. The percentage of loss and wastage at Dharasna was 8·5 against 4·9 last year and at other sea salt works 5·3 against 7·09 in the previous year. Sea salt.

4. The quantity of Goa salt imported during the year was 280,358 maunds against 267,281 maunds in the previous year, the increase being due, partly to a better crop of salt at Goa, and partly to the facilities afforded by the Southern Marátha Railway. The greater part of the salt imported was consigned to Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur and Madras. No duty-paid Bombay through salt was imported at Castle Rock during the year. Imported salt.

5. The total quantity of salt issued for local consumption was 2,978,068 maunds, giving an average of 11·68 lbs. per head against 10·50 lbs. in the previous year. The average in Gujarát was 10·60 lbs. as against 9·9 lbs. per head last year. The average per head for the rest of the Presidency works out to 12·11 lbs. against 10·7 lbs. per head in the previous year. The average market price of salt varied from Rs. 4-3-0 in Bombay to Rs. 2-7-0 in Ahmedabad as against Rs. 4-5-11 and Rs. 2-9-0 for the same places last year. With the exception of Surat, the whole of Gujarát has benefited to the full extent of the reduction of 8 annas in the duty. Prices are still unnaturally high in the Konkan districts owing to lack of facilities for transport. The Deccan districts have not benefited to any great extent but no satisfactory explanation can be given. Consumption.

6. The total salt revenue increased by Rs. 11,25,559 to Rs. 1,91,73,253. The increase is almost entirely due to duty realized from the brisk sales of salt following the destruction of stocks by the cyclone in May 1903. This accounts for Rs. 10,26,326 of the increase. Expenditure increased by Rs. 32,561 to Rs. 17,38,403. Revenue and expenditure.

7. The number of fish-curing yards remained constant at 29. The total quantity of fish cured rose from 184,462 to 228,947 maunds and the quantity of salt issued from 56,414 maunds to 68,873 maunds. Removals of cured fish rose from 142,040 maunds to 176,074 maunds. The financial results show a net profit of Rs. 9,375 against Rs. 6,414 in the previous year. Fish-curing yards.

8. The total number of cases of offences against the salt law detected rose from 710 to 1,259. Out of these, 546 were of clandestine removal of natural salt. Cases of smuggling across the frontier rose from 169 to 205, of which 185 were on the Goa Frontier. Smuggling on the Daman Frontier has almost entirely ceased, there being only 13 cases as against 60 cases two years ago. The percentage of convictions rose from 95·4 to 96·9. Offences.

9. No payments were made on account of awards of the mixed commission owing to non-submission of claim by persons entitled. Compensation.

10. The Government salt works at Mátunga and Bassein were leased for a period of one year for a sum of Rs. 30,600 and Rs. 27,151 respectively against Rs. 26,651 and Rs. 26,126 in the previous year. The high prices realised were due to speculation encouraged by the high price of salt. Farms.

11. The chief event of the year was the reduction of the salt duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-8-0. The reduction has led to an all-round increase in consumption. In Gujarát the consumer has obtained the full benefit of the reduction while in the rest of the Presidency, the amount of the Chief events.

benefit has varied from 2 to 8 annas. The monopoly of Messrs. Nawroji Pestonji & Co. has been abolished and the salt trade thrown open to private traders who are now allowed to consign Barágra salt to any station they choose. A site has been selected for a new set of sea salt work and only awaits the sanction of Government.

SIND.

Sources of supply.

1. The sources of supply are (1) the Maurypur salt works, (2) the Saran, and (3) the Dilyar salt deposits.

Production.

2. The balance at the beginning of the year was 111,518 maunds; production amounted to 382,068 maunds; removals to 309,303 maunds; 13,104 maunds were issued to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur, and 7,696 maunds were lost by wastage. The balance at the close of the year was thus 163,142 maunds. Sales increased by 33,392 maunds to 309,303 maunds.

Imports and consumption.

3. Including imports of 1,594 and 11,733 maunds of table and rock salt by private agency, consumption amounted to 321,996 Indian maunds. The average rate of consumption per head rose from 7·37 to 8·25 lbs. The average sale price fell from Rs. 2-14-3 to Rs. 2-11-10 per Indian maund.

Fish-curing.

4. At the Shamspir yard, 795 Indian maunds of salt were issued at Re. 1 per maund for curing 3,647 maunds of fish against 970 Indian maunds for curing 4,614 maunds of fish in the previous year. At the Khada yard newly opened in 1904, 959 Indian maunds of salt were issued at Re. 1 per maund for curing 340,990 fish.

Revenue and expenditure.

5. The gross receipts from excise duty and other charges amounted to Rs. 6,96,431 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,37,256 against Rs. 6,29,362 and Rs. 1,34,358 in the previous year.

Offences.

6. The number of offences against the salt law detected during the year was 147 against 128 in the previous year.

ADEN.

Salt in Aden.

1. The quantity of salt manufactured fell from 88,247 maunds to 80,454 maunds. Of this 55,97 › maunds were exported into the interior of Arabia and 24,480 maunds were consumed in British limits. Receipts decreased by Rs. 1,533 to Rs. 16,117 and expenditure increased from Rs. 1,818 to Rs. 2,071.

Italian Salt Works at Sheikh Othman.

2. Exports fell from 80,934 tons to 63,580 tons owing to the prevalence of plague.

10. Excise.

For details *see* the Annual Report of the Excise Department for 1904-1905 and tables under V—Excise—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

Changes during the year.

1. Maximum prices were fixed for the retail sale of country spirit in the districts of Poona, Sátára and Belgaum. (ii) The single shop system of opium vend which obtained in the districts of Thána, Kolába, etc., was extended to the City of Bombay and the district of Khándesh. (iii) The duty on Charas was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per seer of 80 tolás with effect from 1st April 1904. (iv) The rates for opium issued from Government depôts were raised from time to time during the year. (v) The Cambay State having declined to agree to a renewal of the ábkári lease, the management was restored to the Darbár.

Country spirits.

2. The total receipts from still-head duty were Rs. 76,07,467 as against Rs. 67,34,627 last year. The most striking increases in the districts worked under the "District Monopoly System" were in Surat (Rs. 1,40,790), Broach (Rs. 97,199), and Dhárwár (Rs. 41,805). Deficiency payments under the minimum guarantee system amounted to Rs. 1,19,813 as against Rs. 92,509 in the previous year. License fees for the sale of country spirits in the districts of Poona, Sátára and Belgaum and in Bombay realized Rs. 12,13,076 as against Rs. 9,44,986 last year. The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits was 2,521 against 2,473 in the previous year. Sales of country spirits of 25° U. P. increased by 376,381 gallons and were 663,252 gallons in excess of the average of the preceding five years. The most noticeable increases were in Khándesh, Poona, Thána and Surat and are attributed to an improvement in the condition of the labouring classes. The amount of toddy spirit distilled decreased by 32,900 gallons in Ratnágiri and Bombay but increased by 2,387 gallons in Kánara. The decrease is in Rátnagri ascribed to the damage done by locusts to toddy trees.

Toddy.

3. The revenue from toddy increased from Rs. 15,52,000 to Rs. 16,50,804. Receipts from tree-tax amounted to Rs. 9,90,477 as against Rs. 9,74,976 in the previous year. License fees for sale of toddy realized Rs. 6,41,325 as against Rs 5,67,132. Trees tapped for raw toddy in the districts numbered 235,230, while trees tapped in Bombay numbered 18,818. Licenses granted for domestic consumption increased from 6,941 to 8,329, the increase being chiefly in Surat, where 1,412 such additional licenses were given chiefly to aboriginal tribes. The total sales of toddy increased by 140,469 gallons, the most noticeable increase being in Surat (236,498 gallons).

Foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates.

4. There was an increase of Rs. 91,959 in the proceeds from license fees chiefly in Bombay and Poona. There was a decrease of Rs. 54,906 in duty collections due to considerably smaller issues of rum distilled near Poona. Only 555 gallons excised at tariff rates were issued as compared with 10,711 gallons in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact of country spirits being sold at considerably lower rates in the year under report. Imports of foreign fermented liquors by sea into Bombay show an increase of 363,096 gallons as against a decrease of 87,464 gallons in the previous year. Imports of denaturalised spirits amounted to 33,993 gallons as against 20,088 gallons, the increase being consequent on the development of industries in which such spirit is used. The number of hotels, refreshment rooms and shops licensed for the sale of imported foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates during the year under report was 426 against 420 in the previous year.

Intoxicating drugs other than opium.

5. There was a decline in the warehoused stock of gánja, bháng and charas. Sales of gánja and bháng increased, while those of charas decreased. The increased duty on charas caused the realizations on that drug to exceed those of the previous year in spite of smaller sales. 569 shops were licensed for the sale of these drugs as against 540 in the previous year. Revenue from license fees and duty amounted to Rs. 1,57,883 and Rs. 3,38,284 as against Rs. 1,16,768 and Rs. 1,39,412 in the previous year. The number of licenses for the sale of cocaine increased from 163 to 231.

Opium.

6. Total purchases for home consumption amounted to 1,193½ chests as against 1,161 in the previous year, and the duty realized Rs. 7,93,800 as against Rs. 7,61,250. Purchases for the selection districts declined, but increased for supply to Government depôts owing to the supplies for the City of Bombay and the district of Khándesh being obtained from the Collector of Customs instead of by purchase in the open market or direct from Málwa. The net profit to Government was Rs. 47,310 in the year under report as against Rs. 8,272 in the previous year. Issues from Government depôts rose from 19,259 lbs. to 39,536 chiefly owing to the introduction of the separate shop system in Khándesh and the City of Bombay. Native Chiefs took 15,177 lbs. as against 14,068 lbs. in the previous year. The total licit sales of opium in the British Districts were 74,373 lbs. as compared with 81,616 lbs. in the preceding year. In the nine monopoly districts Panch Mahál (196 lbs.), Násik (10 lbs.) and Poona (497 lbs.) show increased sales, while there were large decreases in Kaira (629 lbs.), Ahmednagar (496 lbs.) and Sholápur (666 lbs.). The decreased sales are attributed to the high retail selling price and increased sales to better management and absence of famine conditions. Of the districts worked under the single shop system, Khándesh and the City of Bombay where the system was introduced for the first time during the year under report show noticeable decreases of 3,295 lbs. and 2,382 lbs. due to the non-imposition of a maximum selling price. There were 803 opium shops against 808 in the previous year. The total quantity of opium supplied to Native States was 58,325 lbs. as against 58,031 lbs. in the previous year. Of this quantity, 50,226 lbs. were duty-paid, and 8,099 lbs. duty-free against 48,231 lbs. and 9,800 lbs. in the previous year. The total licit sales of opium in the Baroda State amounted to 23,654 lbs. against 23,302 lbs. in the previous year.

Excise revenue.

7. The total realizations in the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,23,84,833 as against Rs. 1,06,40,934 in the previous year. The chief increases were under "country spirits" 11½ lákhs, "intoxicating drugs" 2½ lákhs and opium 2 lákhs, but all heads show an increase. The receipts exceeded those of the previous year by nearly 17½ lákhs.

Incidence of taxation. A'bkári revenue.

8. The average incidence of A'bkári taxation per head of population for the year under report was 11 annas and 9 pies as compared with 9 annas, the average for the preceding five years. As usual, it was highest in Bombay, being Rs. 5-1-11 against Rs. 3-13-3, the average of the preceding five years, and lowest in Kaira where it amounted to 10 pies against an average of 9 pies. The average incidence rose in Surat and Thána to Rs. 1-14-10 and Rs. 1-4-10.

Expenditure.

9. The total expenditure (exclusive of refunds and drawbacks) was Rs. 5,04,040 against Rs. 4,64,322 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to necessary increases in the establishment. The expenditure is exclusive of the cost of Police establishment employed on abkári and opium duties, and compensation paid to Bombay Municipality and Native States.

Offences against A'bkári Law.

10. The total number of cases detected was 2,260 as against 3,141 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions falling however from 91·8 to 90·3. Of the number detected, 1,757 related to liquor and 503 to hemp drugs against 2,630 and 511 under these respective heads in the preceding year. Cases of illicit distillation decreased by 407, and other offences pertaining to liquor and toddy by 474. There were marked decreases in detected cases of illicit distillation in Thána, Khándesh and Panch Mahál while Khándesh shows the largest decrease in miscellaneous offences relating to liquor.

Offences against Opium Act.

11. In British Districts 174 opium cases came up for trial and in Native States 71 against 200 and 58 in the preceding year. In only 36 cases was there a failure to secure conviction. Fines amounting to Rs. 1,949 in British Districts and Rs. 664 in Native States were recovered.

SIND.

Changes.

1. The only important change made during the year was the enhancement of the duty on charas from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per seer with effect from 1st April 1904. The issue rate of opium

from Government treasuries was increased from Rs. 12 per pound in March 1904 to Rs. 16 in March 1905. The maximum rate for sale to the public was consequently raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per pound.

Revenue. 2. The total realizations from all sources amounted to Rs. 13,66,672 as against Rs. 12,53,985 in the preceding year. The total increase of Rs. 1,12,687 is made up of increases of Rs. 74,583 under country liquor, of Rs. 31,523 under intoxicating drugs, and of Rs. 5,205 under opium.

Country liquor. 3. Consumption increased from 183,019 gallons to 201,992 gallons, the increase being general throughout the province. Issues from the Kotri distillery amounted to 151,096 gallons as against 138,412 last year. The rate of consumption per head of population was 3 drams as compared with 2·6 drams, the average of the previous five years. The number of stills at Kotri remained unchanged at 21, which produced 149,729 gallons of liquor as against 151,096 gallons in 1903-04. The maximum retail price of the Kotri liquor was Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon. The average incidence of ábkári revenue per head of population increased from Re. 0-5-7 in 1903-04 to Re. 0-6-3.

Foreign liquor. 4. The total imports of foreign liquors amounted to 810,236 gallons as compared with 601,173 last year. The sale of foreign liquors increased under all heads save wines. Malt liquor especially seems to be increasing in popularity.

Intoxicating drugs. 5. License fees for the sale of intoxicating drugs fell from Rs. 1,45,420 to Rs. 1,34,070. Sales of bháng increased, but those of charas and gánja fell off. The total revenue increased from Rs. 2,37,695 to Rs. 2,69,218.

Opium. 6. The issues of opium from Government depôts were 18,108 lbs. which realised Rs. 2,49,403, the net profit to Government being Rs. 38,014. The total consumption was 18,559 lbs. as compared with 19,900 lbs. in 1903-04, the decrease being due to the increased selling price. The consumption per head was ·23 tolas as compared with ·25 tolas last year The total excise opium revenue fell from Rs. 1,15,540 to Rs. 1,08,272.

Offences. 7. During the year 14 cases relating to liquor, 61 to intoxicating drugs, and 7 to opium were sent up for trial, with the result that 11, 51, and 2 convictions respectively were secured.

Expenditure. 8. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 35,202 as against Rs. 35,795 in the preceding year.

ADEN.

The total ábkári receipts at Aden and Perim were Rs. 1,14,374 as against Rs. 1,22,618 last year. Duty on imported foreign liquors, still-head duty on country liquor, and duty on intoxicating drugs all decreased, while license fees for sale and manufacture increased. Opium realised Rs. 2,870 as against Rs. 3,392 last year. Four offences against the A'bkári Law were detected in all of which the accused persons were convicted and fined.

11. Cotton Duties Act.

Number of mills. 1. One mill having been burnt down, the total number of cotton mills in the Presidency stood at 137 against 138 last year. The total number of hosiery factories remained the same as last year (4). In Bombay four mills remained closed during the year. Nine mills in Bombay and three in the mofussil—all spinning mills—were closed for some part of the year.

Issues of cloth and yarn. 2. The total amount of cloth issued from weaving mills rose to 130,998,242 lbs., an improvement of 16·2 per cent. on the figures of last year. Bombay took the largest share of the increase which was however shared also by Ahmedabad and the Presidency generally. The rise in production was distributed over practically all classes of goods but was most marked in the case of "Drills", "Zanzibar cloth", "Printers", "Mulls" and "Madapollams". The increase was in a large measure the result of a steady expansion in the manufacture of cloth, especially grey goods. There was a slight increase in the production of yarn which amounted to 422,248,895 lbs. as compared with 414,932,169 lbs. last year.

Duty and drawback. 3. The total amount of duty collected during the year amounted to Rs. 20,43,831 as against Rs. 17,64,525 last year. The drawback paid during the year amounted to Rs. 42,997, an increase of Rs. 6,798 over that of last year.

Exemptions. 4. The number of exemption certificates granted under section 18 rose from 3,519 to 4,601. Along with this the quantity exempted from duty on exportation amounted to 19,338,683 lbs. as against 8,338,479 lbs. last year.

12. Stamps.

For details see Annual Report of the Stamp Department and tables under VII—Stamps—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

Revenue. 1. The gross receipts from all sources under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court-fees Act rose from Rs. 61,47,423 in 1903-04 to Rs. 64,10,840, an increase of Rs. 2,63,417. Bombay City alone contributed Rs. 26,97,127 or about 42 per cent. of the total receipts of the Presidency. Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 28,30,473, an increase of

Rs. 1,90,850 over the figures of the previous year, while receipts under the Court-fees Act advanced by Rs. 72,567 to Rs. 35,80,367. The increases are attributed to a recovery from the effects of famine and plague and to a greater briskness of trade. The total charges fell by Rs. 1,159 to Rs. 2,50,298. The percentage of the gross charges to gross income fell from 4 per cent. to 3·9 per cent.

2. The number of licensed stamp-vendors rose from 1,322 to 1,360, chiefly owing to a large increase (36) in Sátára. The discount paid during the year amounted to Rs. 99,863 as against Rs. 99,009 in the preceding year. Licenses.

3. Insufficiently stamped and impounded documents numbered 2,194 as against 2,000 last year. Duties and penalties realised Rs. 28,229 as against Rs. 27,980 in the previous year. Documents impounded.

4. Nine prosecutions were instituted as against 22 last year. Of eight persons involved seven were convicted. Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 258. Prosecutions.

13. Income Tax.

For details *see* the Annual Report on Income Tax and tables under VIII—Income Tax—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

The final demand, including penalties and arrears, amounted in all to Rs. 35,84,760 against Rs. 33,94,075 in the previous year. Collections, including realisations from the tax on salaries, rose to Rs. 36,98,047.

14. Forests.

The total income from forests for the financial year increased by Rs. 2,69,019 to Rs. 30,20,558 and the expenditure by Rs. 1,24,073 to Rs. 19,00,010.

15. Local Funds.

1.—Incorporated Local Funds.

1. Information as to District Local Funds and the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund will be found in Chapters III and IV respectively.

2. The receipts of the Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund increased during the year by about Rs. 90,000. The expenditure increased by Rs. 22,512 to Rs. 5,58,627 on account of Field Survey Parties and Survey Training School Charges and Public Works. Sind Village Officers Cess Fund.

3. The balance has gone down by about Rs. 60,000 due to charges on account of the Vernacular Text Books Revision Committee on account of which Rs. 54,155 were debited during the year. About Rs. 27,000 more were also spent on "Publication of Books". Government Central Book Depôt.

2.—Excluded Local Funds.

During the year two new funds were brought on the books of the Account Office: Manora Cantonment Fund in Karáchi and Vakola Cantonment Fund in Thána. The total deficit of the non-self-supporting Cantonment Funds amounted to Rs. 6,531 at the end of the year as against Rs. 14,117 in the previous year. Among self-supporting funds Devláli, Málegaon and Poona Cantonments have considerably increased their balance. In Poona the increase amounts to over Rs. 23,000 and is due to a large increase in Octroi revenue. There are decreases in the Deesa and Hyderabad Funds, due in the first case to the payment of an over draft of Rs. 3,000, and in the second to the partial repayment of a loan. The total expenditure on plague measures in Cantonments was Rs. 10,217 as against Rs. 12,315 last year. Cantonment funds.

During the year the accounts of Cantonment Hospitals were separated from the Cantonment Fund accounts and formed into separate Excluded Local Funds. Closing balances varied from Rs. 2,216 at Ahmednagar to Rs. 2 at Poona. Cantonment hospital funds.

The closing balance of all Cantonment Funds, including Contonment Hospital Funds, exceeded by Rs. 26,333 the closing balance at the end of the year 1903-04, *viz.* Rs. 77,565.

2. The year opened with a balance of Rs 58,392 and closed with a balance of Rs 62,711, an increase of Rs. 4,319. Decreases in the balances of the Ahmedabad and Pálanpur Fund are due to investments made during the year. At the end of the year investments totalled Rs. 92,100. Mounted polic funds.

3. The Northern Ports Fund balance increased from Rs. 27,736 to Rs. 39,144 owing to a smaller expenditure on Public Works. With the exception of the Northern Port Fund and the Aden Port Trust the expenditure of all the funds exceeded the receipts. The Sea Pilotage Fund repaid during the year the Government contribution of Rs. 1,101-12-10, but had to obtain a further contribution of Rs. 1,000 and is therefore still indebted to the extent of Rs. 2,000. Port and marine funds.

The Bombay Port Trust Funds and Indus Conservancy Fund have already been dealt with in Chapter III.

Educational funds.

4. Educational funds had an opening balance of Rs. 3,019, and a closing balance of Rs. 1,948. Investments amounting to Rs. 62,500 have been made. These funds are being gradually transferred to private trustees or to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. Four of them were so transferred during the year.

Medical and charitable funds.

5. During the year the Surat Veterinary Dispensary Fund was removed from the books of the account office as the dispensary was made over to the District Local Board of Surat. The balance of all medical and charitable funds at the end of the year was Rs. 8,367.

Other funds

6. Station funds had a closing balance of Rs. 31,115 as against an opening balance of Rs. 28,709. Mátherán is the only Station Fund which shows an increase.

The Suitor's Fee Fund had a closing balance of Rs. 10,181, an increase of Rs. 1,435. The transactions of the other funds which chiefly consist of the Agency funds in Gujarát and Káthiáwár call for no special notice.

16.—Municipal Revenue.

Information as to the income and expenditure of Municipalities may be found in Chapter III.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

1. Births and Deaths.

For details *see* Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for 1904 with appendices and tables under XIII—Vital Statistics—appended to Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

Europeans.

1. Births and deaths amongst the European civil population numbered 306 and 271 against 270 and 253 respectively in 1903, giving rates per mille of 16·27 and 14·41 against 14·36 and 13·45.

Eurasians

2. Among Eurasians births numbered 171 and deaths 177 against 139 and 160 respectively in 1903, giving rates per mille of 26·08 and 26·99 against 21·20 and 24·40.

Native population—Births.

3. Births numbered 648,594 against 576,949 in 1903, an increase of 71,645. The ratio per mille was 35·04 against 31·22 in 1903. There was an increase in all districts save Dhárwár and the Upper Sind Frontier.

By sexes.

4. The proportion of male to female children was 107·70 to 100 as compared with 107·94 in 1903.

Deaths.

5. The number of deaths declined from 811,525 to 764,914, a fall of 46,611. The death rate of males per mille to males living was 40·92 and of females to females living 41·88. The death rate was highest in Bijápur (70·81) and lowest in the Upper Sind Frontier (12·17). The death rate in the City of Bombay was 55·63 against 67 last year.

By ages.

6. The highest death rate per mille living was amongst infants under one year of age, being 307·92 against 316·75 last year and the lowest between the ages of 5 and 10, amounting to 23·13.

By race.

7. The death rate among the Muhamadan population fell from 30·65 to 27·06 per mille, the maximum death rate being in Násik (87·06) and the minimum in the Upper Sind Frontier (11·30). Among Hindus the death rate was 45·40 per mille against 47·70 last year when, however, Jains were included with Hindus. The death rate was highest in Bijápur (71·55) and lowest (18·84) in Lárkhána. The death rate among Jains was 37·13, among Christians 22·53, and among Pársis 25·22.

Causes of death.

8. "Fevers" with a ratio of 13·60 per mille accounted for most deaths, but were closely followed by plague with a ratio of 12·12 per mille. The corresponding ratios last year were 14·05 and 15·22 respectively. Respiratory diseases, and dysentery and diarrhœa had ratios of 3·22 and 3·33 respectively.

Small-pox.

9. Deaths due to small-pox increased from 2,732 in 1903 to 4,289. The disease was especially prevalent in the Khándesh and Násik districts and Bombay City.

Cholera.

10. Deaths from cholera numbered 13,156 as against 1,825 in 1903. Of the total deaths 68 per cent. were recorded in the four collectorates of Poona, Sholápur, Khándesh and Kolába, the epidemic being especially severe in Poona and Sholápur. It was practically absent in Gujarát and Sind.

Fevers.

11. The number of deaths fell from 259,704 to 251,330. Ahmedabad again reported the highest death rate per mille (26·70), but Broach and Surat were not far behind with 21·85 and 20·18. The City of Bombay was again the lowest with 3·14. January was the most fatal month.

Plague.

12. During the year there were 223,957 deaths from plague, a decrease of 57,312 compared with the previous year. The highest death rates were in Bijápur (38·46), Kaira (26·82) and Sátára (24·98). The decrease was most marked in Belgaum, Dhárwár, Sholápur, Ahmedabad and Poona, but there were conspicuous increases in Bijápur and Násik. The disease rose gradually from January to March and then declined reaching a minimum in June. The greatest number of deaths (36,513) occurred in October.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

13 These diseases caused 61,470 deaths in 1904 against 55,443 in 1903, and a decennial mean of 71,612. The number is still in excess of that of a normal year although less than in the famine years.

Respiratory diseases.

14. Deaths under this head numbered 59,574 as against 59,349 in the previous year.

Violent deaths.

15. During the year 6,333 persons met with violent deaths against 6,693 in 1903. Drowning (2,658) and snake-bite (1,305) accounted for the largest number.

Other causes.

16. Deaths from other causes numbered 144,800, practically the same number as last year. The ratio was highest in the City of Bombay (19·77).

Influence of prices on birth and death rates.

17. Notwithstanding a general rise of prices there was an increase in the birth rates of all collectorates save Dhárwár and the Upper Sind Frontier. There is no reason to suppose that the high prices of food-grains appreciably affected the birth rates.

2. Emigration and Immigration.

Movement by land.

1. Notwithstanding the scarcity in Northern Gujarát there was very little change in the amount of the usual seasonal migrations. The comparative failure of the cotton crop in Broach checked the normal influx of labourers from Kaira, but they went in somewhat larger numbers to the Dholka táluka of Ahmedabad for the wheat harvest and clearing the cotton fields. The seasonal emigration of labourers from Sátára to Bombay for work in the mills and dockyard is estimated roughly to reach 13,700. Similarly over 30,000 people left the Poona District after the close of the rainy season in search of work. The majority of them went to Bombay. Ratnágiri also supplied a large number of labourers to Bombay, as did Kolába. In Sind there is invariably a large influx of labourers at harvest time from Afghanistan, Cutch, Káthiáwár and Rájputána. Many Marwaris and Pathans also find temporary employment on canal clearance, big contract works and in the factories, diversified however by occasional pillage. Of true emigration there was very little, and in fact no such movement can be expected on a large scale. A slow movement of superior cultivators into the Hálol táluka of the Panch Maháls, where they take up waste lands, is reported, while some cultivators have left the Shahdadpur táluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district owing to a succession of bad seasons. A number of mill hands from Bombay and other parts of the Presidency settled in Sholápur in the year under report. Many Marwaris, who came to Sukkur in previous years for temporary employment, have now settled in that district.

Movement by sea.

2. The emigration from the Coast districts to South Africa has been considerably checked by the restrictions now imposed. About 1,300 persons are estimated to have emigrated from Surat to Burmah and South Africa. Broach, Ratnágiri and Kolába have also contributed a certain number of emigrants to these countries. Home remittances to Surat are estimated at 4 lakhs and to Kolába 1 lakh. Nine registered emigrants left Bombay during the year under report for Daresalaam under agreement to work for the Imperial Government of German East Africa for a period of three years. During the year 396 immigrants, being time expired men from the Uganda Railway, returned to Bombay from Mombassa. Ninety-seven workmen left Karáchi for service on the Uganda Railway under agreement, while 33 went to the Persian Gulf for the construction of military buildings, but returned during the year on completion of their term.

3. Medical Relief.

For details *see* Report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay for 1904, also the tables under XIV—Hospitals—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

General.

1. Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay are divided into six classes as follows:—

(i) State—Public, (ii) State—Special, (iii) Local Fund and Municipal, (iv) Private—Aided, (v) Private—Non-aided, (vi) Railways.

Total number of institutions.

2. During the year under report 29 new institutions were opened and 11 closed, bringing up the total number of institutions from 644 to 662. Of these, 60 were State, 245 Local Fund and Municipal, 313 Private, and 44 Railway institutions.

Number of patients in institutions classed under (i), (iii) and (iv).

3. The number of in-door patients in institutions of classes (i), (iii) and (iv) increased from 47,738 in 1903 to 48,141 in the year under report and that of out-door patients from 2,052,847 to 2,085,863, the total number of patients thus increasing from 2,100,584 to 2,134,004. The death rate fell among patients in hospitals and dispensaries from 13·2 to 12·4 per cent. While the death rate in Local and Municipal Fund institutions was 19·9 per cent., it was only 3·8 per cent. in Private aided institutions. The daily average strength of in-door patients was 2,680·7 as compared with 2,716·9 in 1903. The number of beds available was 5,010 against 5,101 in the previous year. The ratio per cent. of males to females was 74·3 to 25·7 as compared with 74·7 to 25·3 last year. The number of out-door patients increased by 39,784 at Municipal and Local Fund institutions, but fell in State—Public and Private—aided institutions. The total daily average attendance was 18,841·7 against 19,409·8 in the preceding year.

Diseases.

Malarial fever as usual accounted for the largest number of admissions to hospital, but the figures (409,093) were more favourable than those of the previous year (469,948). Admissions due to small-pox and venereal and respiratory affections decreased, while those due to cholera (1,256), dysentery and tubercular diseases, rheumatic affections, diarrhœa and diseases of the eye and skin increased.

Surgical operations.

4. The total number of surgical operations in aided institutions fell from 82,121 in 1903 to 78,047. There was a slight increase in major operations. Patients operated on numbered 77,507, of whom 56,093 were cured and 622 died.

Attendance by class and sex.

5. The number of Hindus treated in dispensaries of classes (i), (iii) and (iv) was 1,391,456, of whom 281,005 were adult females and 407,422 children. Mussalmans numbered 601,084, of whom 118,285 were adult females and 170,618 children. The number of Europeans and Eurasians was 12,747, of whom 2,667 were children.

Receipts.

6. The total income of aided institutions, exclusive of the cash balance, was Rs. 14,78,259 against Rs. 13,40,820 last year. Of this sum Rs. 8,26,865 were received from Government,

Rs. 1,61,293 from Local Boards, and Rs. 3,32,921 from Municipalities as against Rs. 7,77,226, Rs. 1,67,401 and Rs. 2,53,950 from these three sources in the previous year. Combined subscriptions amounted to Rs. 11,581 against Rs. 8,528 in 1903. Fees realised Rs. 67,838 against Rs. 69,955 in the preceding year.

7. Expenditure rose from Rs. 13,45,107 to Rs. 13,97,043. The cost per patient was Re. 0-10-2 as compared with Re. 0-9-5 in the preceding year, but the cost of each diet remained the same (Re. 0-2-8). Government paid Rs. 7,30,677 or 54·1 per cent. of the total expenditure against 55·1 per cent. last year. Expenditure.

8. The total number of patients treated during the year 1904 was 1,964,278 as compared with 1,931,856 in 1903. Of these 19,251 were in-door and 1,945,027 out-door patients against 19,328 in-door and 1,912,528 out-door patients in 1903. Attendance in class (ii), (v), (vi) institutions.

Admissions due to small-pox, cholera (846), dysentery, venereal affections, rheumatic affections, debility and anæmia, diseases of the eye and ear, diarrhœa and skin diseases increased, while those due to malarial fever, tubercular diseases and respiratory affections declined.

4. Lunatic Asylums.

For details *see* the Report on Lunatic Asylums under the Government of Bombay for the year 1904, and Tables under XV.—Lunatics—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905.

1. At the beginning of the year the seven Lunatic Asylums contained 782 persons. During the year 379 were admitted and 22 re-admitted, the total population being 1,183. Of these 127 were discharged cured, 151 were transferred to the care of friends and 58 died, leaving on the 31st December 836 inmates. The daily average population of the asylums was 797 as compared with 823·8 last year. The daily average of sick persons was 23·6 as against 34 last year. Of the total admissions the percentage cured was 31·7 and of the daily average population 15·4 as compared with 29·3 and 11·7 respectively in 1903. Of the 401 admissions, 165 were Hindus, 105 Europeans, 5 Eurasians, and 85 Mahomedans. Soldiers furnished the largest number of admissions, *viz.* 99. The total number of criminal insanes was 152, an increase of 18. There were 44 admissions during the year and the daily strength was 112·2 against 109·1 in 1903. Numbers.

2. Among new admissions the cause of insanity was known in 207 cases and unknown in 194. The abuse of spirits and intoxicating drugs accounted for 53 cases and mental trouble for 23. Cause of insanity.

3. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,83,712 as compared with Rs. 1,60,214 in 1903. Fees received from paying patients amounted to Rs. 18,953, and profits on manufactured goods to Rs. 2,994. Expenditure.

5. Sanitation.

1. During the year ending 31st March 1904 there were 165 Municipalities which spent Rs. 17,55,477 out of a total income of Rs. 61,09,925 on improvement of water-supply, drainage and conservancy within municipal limits. The ravages of plague by embarrassing the Municipalities financially seriously hindered progress in sanitation. District Municipalities.

2. District and Táluka Local Boards spent Rs. 12,23,093 out of a total income of Rs. 48,00,157 on water-supply and drainage. District Boards.

3. The Bombay Village Sanitation Act was in operation in 261 villages against 265 in the previous year. The Village Sanitary Inspection Books have now been introduced into 3,267 villages and in 2,400 of these or 69·22 per cent. the books have been written up by officers of the Sanitary Department. Village sanitation.

4. The total expenditure of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality was Rs. 18,46,401. Bombay Municipality.

5. During the year 15,154 vessels of all sorts with 751,039 crew and passengers were examined as against 14,597 vessels with 719,322 crew and passengers during the preceding year. Fifty-four vessels on which cases of infectious diseases had occurred were disinfected. At the outward and inward inspections and on board vessels lying in the harbour or docks 58 cases of plague, 10 of cholera, 47 of small-pox, 9 of measles, 21 of chicken-pox, 17 of jigger, and 4 of scarlatina were detected. Inspection of vessels at Bombay.

6. The segregation camp for the pilgrim season of 1904-05 were opened on October 20th, 1904, at Pir Páo. Between that date and 31st December 1904 ten vessels sailed for Jeddah with 8,335 pilgrims after disinfection and segregation for five days. During segregation 14 pilgrims died in the camp hospital. During the year 14,794 pilgrims returned to Bombay from Mecca *viâ* Aden and other routes. Ten pilgrim ships had during the voyage to, and on arrival at, Bombay 2 cases of measles and 24 of small-pox. The effects of 6,678 pilgrims among whom small-pox had appeared were disinfected. Pilgrim traffic.

6. Vaccination.

For details *see* Report on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1904-1905 and Tables under XVI—Vaccination—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905.

General. 1. In British districts and in the Native States under the supervision of the Sanitary Department there were 606,058 persons primarily vaccinated and 61,934 re-vaccinated against 551,244 and 35,830, respectively, in the previous year. In total operations there was an increase of 80,918 or 13·78 per cent. Experiments were made with lanolinated lymph and with glycerinated lymph mixed with chloroform. The latter was found to give better results, the percentage of success being only slightly below that obtained in animal vaccination, and further experiments are to be made with it.

Primary vaccination. 2. Out of 606,058 primary vaccinations, 562,783 or 92·86 per cent. were successful. The number of unsuccessful cases was 8,468 and in 35,813 cases the result was unknown. The percentage of success excluding unknown cases was 98·59.

Re-vaccination. 3. During the year under report 61,934 persons were re-vaccinated, the percentage of success being 43·41. The result could not be ascertained in 27,965 instances, while in 7,094 the operation failed. The percentage of infants protected by vaccination primary or secondary to infants available fell from 79·87 in 1903-1904 to 74·71 in the year under report.

Expenditure 4. Expenditure increased by Rs. 16,350 to Rs. 2,85,418.

7. Veterinary.

For details *see* Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for 1904-1905.

Cattle disease. In the Presidency proper 54 deaths were due to equine, and 1,336 deaths to bovine diseases respectively. Amongst equine diseases there were 50 cases of glanders and 2 of surra. Amongst bovine diseases foot and mouth disease accounted for 66 deaths, black-quarter for 830, anthrax for 164 and other diseases for 276, giving a total of 1,336. There was no rinderpest throughout the Presidency, although every enquiry was made to find out whether it existed or not. In Sind the total number of deaths was 571, of which 6 were from glanders, 48 from hæmorrhagic septicæmia, 10 from anthrax amongst cattle and 394 amongst goats, and 155 from pleuro pneumonia due to an epidemic amongst goats in the Karáchi district. There were 24 cases of rabies and as many deaths.

Inoculation. No inoculations were performed in the Presidency proper as there was no rinderpest. In Sind 60 goats were inoculated against anthrax and 162 horses against glanders; of these one goat and six horses died.

Veterinary institutions. In the Presidency proper there were 18 dispensaries open at the end of the year against 17 in the previous year. An additional dispensary was started at Nandurbár in Khándesh as an experimental measure. The total number of animals treated as in and out-patients was 25,614 against 25,758 last year. In Sind there were five dispensaries at which 7,996 cases were treated. In addition to these, 1,048 cases were treated in the villages.

Financial results. The receipts and expenditure of veterinary dispensaries in the Presidency proper and Sind were Rs. 1,07,128 and Rs. 53,499 respectively. The total cost of the department was Rs. 1,96,587.

Glanders and Farcy Act. During the year 38 horses were admitted to the Lazaretto, as against 22 last year. Of these 29 were found to be suffering from glanders, and were destroyed. Two horses suffering from Lymphangitis epizootica were destroyed.

Imports. The number of horses, ponies, donkeys and mules imported rose from 8,251 to 9,429. Imports of Arab horses declined, while those of Austro-Hungarian horses and mules increased. Imports of Australian horses remained stationary.

CHAPTER VII—INSTRUCTION.

For—

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902, PART II, PAGES 168-189.

1. Education.

For details *see* the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1904-1905 and the Report of the Reformatory School at Yeráwda for 1904, also Tables under X—Education—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

Number of institutions and pupils.

1. The total number of public educational institutions rose from 9,887 to 10,194, and the number of pupils from 513,479 to 593,431. The number of male pupils increased from 437,471 to 505,082, and the number of female pupils from 76,008 to 88,349. In addition there were 2,782 private institutions with 72,672 pupils as against 2,573 institutions with 64,881 pupils last year. On the whole the number of institutions increased from 12,460 to 12,976, and the number of pupils from 578,360 to 666,103. The main development was in Primary Schools and was due to the opening of more schools by District Local Boards and Municipalities. The percentage of all pupils under instruction to the population rose from 2·3 to 2·6.

Distribution of schools.

2. In British districts with an area of 123,070 square miles, 25,915 towns and villages, and an estimated population of 18,573,767 there were 7,629 public institutions with 449,321 pupils and 2,214 private institutions with 51,362 pupils. The number of villages with schools was 6,558 and the average number of square miles to each village with a school was 19.

Distribution by race.

3. There was an increase under every head, owing to the larger number of schools open. The number of Native Christian pupils increased by 997 (on 16,257), Brahmins by 12,905 (on 82,002), Non-Brahmins by 53,884 (on 301,924) and Mahomedans by 10,921 (on 91,473).

Expenditure.

4. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 85,71,441 to Rs. 93,43,281, Provincial Funds contributing Rs. 32,86,200 as against Rs. 26,29,430, Local Funds Rs. 8,97,703 against Rs. 9,72,209, Municipal Funds Rs. 4,98,169 as against Rs. 4,51,887, fees Rs. 18,50,361 against Rs. 17,93,292, and all other sources Rs. 28,10,848 against Rs. 27,24,623 last year. Payments to Aided Institutions increased from Rs. 4,74,521 to Rs. 5,96,265.

Arts colleges.

5. The total attendance in the ten Arts colleges rose from 2,357 to 2,592. The increase in attendance was most marked in the Deccan, Fergusson and St. Xavier's Colleges. Two colleges were managed by Government, three were maintained by Native States, and five were under private management. The total number of successful graduates was considerably less than in 1903-04. Twenty-five students passed the M.A. Examination, 272 passed the B.A. Examination and 6 the B.Sc. Examination. The total cost of the Arts colleges was Rs. 4,42,919, of which Rs. 1,56,820 were contributed from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 64,449 from the revenues of Native to States, and Rs. 46,758 from private sources.

Professional colleges.

6. There were five Government professional colleges, the attendance at which improved to 1,556. The attendance in the Government Law School at Bombay rose from 395 to 447 and fee receipts from Rs. 20,680 to Rs. 24,792. The 6 Mofussil Law Classes gained 66 successes at the First LL.B. Examination. The attendance at the Grant Medical College rose from 677 to 694, but the fee receipts fell from Rs. 98,753 to Rs. 89,082. In all 48 candidates were successful at the L. M. & S. Examination. The attendance at the Poona College of Science rose from 360 to 387. Of these 137 were in the Engineering branch and 71 in the Agricultural branch. Out of 212 students who went up for examination 153 were successful. Fee receipts from the workshop classes rose from Rs. 1,985 to Rs. 2,540.

Secondary schools. Results of examinations.

7. Out of 3,830 candidates for the Matriculation, 1,492 passed, giving a percentage of 38·9. Candidates who had been prepared privately numbered 1,362, of whom 200 passed, giving a percentage success of 14·7. The remaining candidates were sent up from schools and 1,292 passed, a percentage of 52·4. For the School Final Examination which was held by the Educational Department for the first time in the year under report, 503 candidates appeared, of whom 126 passed, a percentage of 25. The reduction in the number of candidates was due to the exclusion of "Private Tuition" candidates.

High schools. 8. The total number of High Schools increased from 125 to 133 and the attendance improved from 26,984 to 31,053. Fee receipts advanced from Rs. 6,68,136 to Rs. 7,24,354. The increase in the number of schools is made up of 3 Aided High Schools and 5 Unaided. There was no change in the number of Government, Municipal and Native State High Schools. With the exception of Surat and Thana, satisfactory progress was made in all the Government High Schools, a remark which also applies to Native States High Schools. The number of Aided schools fell from 27 to 26, but the attendance rose from 6,705 to 6,945.

Middle schools. 9. The number of these schools increased from 367 to 371 and the number of pupils from 19,038 to 20,990. The number of Municipal, Aided and Unaided schools rose from 63, 139, and 62 to 64, 141 and 67. The fee receipts of all classes of schools rose from Rs. 2,31,145 to Rs. 2,38,332.

Expenditure, general. 10. The total expenditure on secondary schools for boys was Rs. 18,06,379 as against Rs. 17,23,177 last year. Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 8,83,149 against Rs. 8,58,370, while fees realized Rs. 8,32,443 against Rs. 7,87,930 in the previous year. There is a general concurrence of opinion that there is a distinct tendency towards improvement in the efficiency of secondary schools, which is largely due to the operations of the revised grant-in-aid code.

Primary education: Boys. 11. The number of primary schools for boys rose from 8,452 to 8,691, and the number of pupils from 410,400 to 474,549. The increase in the number of pupils, which was shared by all divisions except Aden, was mainly due to the smaller number of schools closed on account of plague. Local Board primary schools increased from 4,146 to 4,247, Municipal schools from 583 to 661, and aided primary schools from 1,534 to 1,590, but the number of schools in Native States decreased from 2,060 to 2,039 although there was an increase from 98,097 to 110,853 in the number of pupils. The number of private schools increased from 2,573 to 2,782 and the number of pupils from 64,881 to 72,672. Rural Standards continued to grow in popularity, and in the year under report the number of schools teaching them increased from 2,670 to 2,844, and the number of pupils taught from 81,865 to 92,165. The increased educational grants were for the most part intelligently utilised, and the improvement in the staff and equipment of primary schools rendered possible by increased resources promises to produce gratifying results.

Expenditure. 12. The total expenditure on primary schools for both boys and girls rose from Rs. 31,99,880 to Rs. 39,27,920. Of this sum Rs. 13,10,283 were contributed from Provincial Revenues.

Night schools. 13. The number of night schools increased from 110 to 115 and the number of pupils from 2,332 to 2,630.

Examination results. 14. The numbers of pupils presented and passed in Standard VII, VI and V were respectively 952 and 588, 4,477 and 2,385, and 11,015 and 5,826.

Training schools. 15. As in the previous year, there were 7 training schools for masters, which had an average daily attendance of 742 as against 728 last year. The average attendance at the 11 training schools for mistresses was 197. The cost rose from Rs. 1,67,398 to Rs. 1,77,457.

Technical education. 16. The attendance at the School of Art, including the workshop classes, decreased from 460 to 441. The three Government Medical Schools had an average attendance of 221. The examination results were fair, but the bad conduct of eight pupils at Ahmedabad necessitated their dismissal. At present technical instruction in agriculture is confined to classes at the Poona College of Science, where instruction is given by the Professor of Agriculture, the Agricultural Chemist, and Economic Botanist. Demonstration plots are worked at the Vernacular Training Colleges at Ahmedabad, Dhárwár and Hyderabad (Sind), for the benefit of normal students in enabling them to deal intelligently with the agricultural lessons under preparation for the use of Primary Schools. The Hyderabad Agricultural School had an average daily attendance of 102. The Bombay Veterinary College had 86 students at the end of the year. Out of 66 candidates who presented themselves for examination 49 passed, a percentage of 74·2. Students attended the College from the Punjab, Madras, Mysore and Travancore. It has been decided to abolish the "Salutri" class, as regular and systematic employment is not available for the men trained in it. Proposals for the improvements and extension of the College have been submitted to Government. The attendance at the Engineering classes attached to the D. J. College, Sind, rose from 21 to 25. There were two private Engineering classes at Hyderabad (Sind). The number of Industrial and Technical schools was 22, and they are reported to have done good work during the year. They were attended by 1,750 pupils. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute had 315 pupils as against 266 last year. Their work was favourably reported upon by the Board of Examiners. As usual the London Chamber of Commerce held commercial examinations in Bombay.

Female education. 17. The total number of girls in public institutions was distributed as follows: Colleges 81, Secondary schools 5,753, Primary schools 82,141. The total number last year was 76,008. The number of primary schools for girls increased from 867 to 923. There were 24,713 girls in boys' primary schools. The total expenditure on girls schools, primary and secondary, amounted to Rs. 7,21,061.

Europeans and Eurasians. 18. The number of schools remained unchanged at 46, but the number of pupils rose from 3,638 to 3,737. The total expenditure on the schools increased from Rs. 3,87,687 to Rs. 4,02,343. There were 511 pupils under instruction in the High Stage, 767 in the Middle Stage, and 921 and 1,499 in the upper and Lower Primary Stages respectively. The number of Aided Hostels and Boarding Houses was 18 of which 10 were for girls.

Mahomedans.

19. The number of Mahomedan pupils in public institution was 102,394 and in private institutions 36,930, a grand total of 139,324 as against 127,511 last year. Of this number 123 were receiving a public collegiate education, 3,465 a secondary and 98,070 a primary education. Thirty-four Mahomedan girls attended secondary, schools and 13,628 primary schools. There were also 9,220 girls in private institutions. There were 136 Mahomedans in training schools.

Aboriginal and hill tribes.

20. In the Central Division the number of pupils rose from 1,457 to 1,821. Five special schools were maintained for the Bhils in Khándesh and a normal class for providing suitable masters was started at Nandurbár. In the Northern Division the attendance rose from 9,242 to 10,252. There were 50 boarders in the Central Boarding School at Rupen for Kaliparaj boys. Efforts are being made to provide boys of the aboriginal classes, with trained masters of their own caste. In the Southern Division the numbers fell from 232 to 121, while in Sind 29 boys attended school as against 31 last year.

Depressed classes.

21. In the Central Division the number of pupils increased from 6,429 to 7,495, of these 113 were in secondary schools and 7 in training schools and 31 in industrial schools. In the Northern Division the number rose from 4,487 to 5,113, the number of special schools and classes having largely increased from 69 to 156. Ten schools were maintained by District Local Boards and 16 by Municipalities. In the Southern Division the attendance rose from 1,868 to 2,354, 30 pupils being in secondary schools, 2,320 in primary, and 4 in industrial schools. In Sind the number of children decreased from 231 to 85 owing chiefly to scarcity in Thar and Párkar.

Special classes.

22. There were 41 Kumárs on the rolls of the Rájkumár College at the close of the year. Six Kumárs left and five joined during the year. The Tálukdári Girassia School at Wadhwán had 57 boys on the rolls, of whom 52 were examined. Except in English, the school did well during the year. The Gondal Girassia College had 62 pupils against 83 last year. Fee receipts fell from Rs. 16,380 to Rs. 13,685 and expenditure from Rs. 33,167 to Rs. 30,262. The Scott College at Sádra was attended by 24 boys, while the Vajiria Tálukdári School had 18 pupils. The latter institution is to be transferred to Godhra, where it will probably prove more successful.

Effects of plague on education.

23. The effects of plague, though still severe, were much milder than in the previous year. On the 31st March 361 educational institutions of all kinds, with 23,567 pupils, were closed as against 1,093, with 71,206 pupils, on the corresponding date of last year. In the year under report plague was responsible for the death of 265 teachers, 6,314 pupils and 29 clerks or servants as compared with 333 teachers, 7,403 pupils and 40 clerks or servants in the preceding year. Nevertheless the disease caused great disorganisation in many districts and led to the temporary suspension of educational operations.

Miscellaneous.

24. The first and second grade certificate examinations were abolished during the year. The 3rd grade examination however, now called the Public Service Certificate Examination, was held, and out of 2,917 candidates 1,240 passed. Physical education continues to make excellent progress.

Yerávda Reformatory School.

Numbers.

1. There were 140 boys in the Reformatory on January 1st, 1904, and 47 were admitted during the year as against 41 in the previous year. Twenty-seven boys were discharged, of whom 20 were released on expiry of sentence and 7 on attaining the age of 18 years. One boy was released on appeal and one died. The number of boys under detention at the end of the year was thus 158 against 140 at the close of the preceding year. Of the 47 boys admitted, 34 were convicted of theft. Bombay contributed the largest number of the new admissions, *viz.*, 13 (16 last year). Of the 47 new admissions, 13 had been classed as habitual offenders.

Conduct.

2. The general behaviour was good. The total number of school offences was 13, of which 5 were of disobedience. The conduct of such former inmates of the institution as can be traced shows a slight improvement. Of 79 boys discharged, 20 remain untraced. Two former inmates have been re-convicted and two are classed as bad characters.

General.

3. A beginning was made with the system of licensing boys to private employers. Of 17 boys sent out on license, 10 remain out and give satisfaction to their employers. Admissions to Hospital numbered 79 against 38 in the previous year. More than three-fourth of the cases were of skin diseases and ague. There was one death from pneumonia. The total profit from all industries fell from Rs. 941 to Rs. 860. Maintenance charges rose from Rs. 16,025 to Rs. 16,767, the cost to Government being Rs. 15,413 as against Rs. 14,612 in the previous year.

2. Literature and the Press.

1.—Books and Periodicals.

The total number of publications registered was 1,279 as against 1,273 in the previous year. Of these 756 were books and 523 issues of periodicals. Of the 756 books, 61 were written in English, 247 in Gujaráti, 154 in Maráthi, 58 in Hindi, 7 in Kánarese, 43 in Sindhi, 32 in Urdu, and 49 in Eastern classical languages, while 95 were bi-lingual or tri-lingual publications. Poetical and religious works make up the bulk of the publications. The whole output is described as 'rather depressing'.

2.—Newspapers.

General.

1. At the end of the year under report there were in all 158 newspapers and 8 periodicals, as against 161 and 6 last year. Fifteen newspapers were newly started, but 16 of the old publications ceased to exist. Of the total, 30 per cent. were published in the City of Bombay, 13 per cent. in the Northern Division, 26 per cent. in the Central Division, 13 per cent. in the Southern Division, 8 per cent. in Sind, and 10 per cent. in the Native States. About 9 per cent. were published in English, 35 per cent. in Maráthi, and about 16 per cent. in Gujaráti. Of the editors 7 were Bráhmans, 21 Banias, 24 Pársis and 9 Muhammedans. The *Kesari* with a circulation of 17,500 showed an increase of 3,000 copies. The circulation of the *Hindu Punch* and the *Kál* increased by 900 and 700 to 1,500 and 6,400 copies. The circulation of other papers showed little variation.

General tone of the Native Press.

2. Excluding a few Maráthi newspapers, whose indiscriminate hostility showed no abatement, the tone of the Native Press was on the whole moderate.

References to particular events.

3. Lord Curzon's administration and speeches continued to receive close attention and were severely criticised by many papers. The Russo-Japanese war was followed with intense interest, and the sympathy of the newspapers was wholly on the side of the Asiatic power. The Tibet Mission in particular, and also the Mission to Kabul and the Commercial Mission to Persia were the subject of much hostile criticism. The abolition of competitive examinations for the executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service, and the resolution regarding the relative proportions of Europeans and Natives in the public service were regarded with disapproval, and though more appreciative criticism was not wanting, the Educational policy of Government was in many quarters adversely commented on.

The attitude of the Government of India towards proposals for preferential tariffs was regarded with approval, but Lord Kitchener's scheme for the reorganization of the Army was severely criticised, and disappointment was expressed that the financial statement presented to the Viceroy's Council did not contemplate a further reduction in the salt tax or a further enhancement of the limit of income liable to income tax. The principles laid down for the grant of remissions and suspensions of land revenue met with general approval, though exception was taken to the rules applied to the Deccan. The frequent issue of press notes and the agricultural situation was favourably commented on. The illness of Lady Curzon evoked expressions of the deepest sympathy.

The administration of Lord Lamington was viewed with keen and critical appreciation, and laudatory references were made to His Excellency's deep sympathy and his genuine desire to see things for himself and form an independent judgment. His tours undertaken in Gujarát, the Deccan, the Southern Maratha Country and Sind evoked for the most part favourable comment.

As regards plague policy there were few complaints of stringency, but many of the Gujarát papers objected to the passive attitude of the local authorities. Of the more important legislative measures introduced during the year, the Indian Universities Act and the Official Secrets Act were most adversely criticised. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act was on the whole favourably received, as was the Bombay Khoti Settlement Act, but the Court of Wards Act and the Gujarát Tálukdárs Act Amendment Act were considered to be uncalled for and to constitute an encroachment on the liberty of historic families. The active sympathy and assistance given by Government to the Industrial Exhibition were greatly appreciated and the whole movement was praised as giving an impetus to Indian industries.

Literary Societies.

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902, PART II, PAGES 172—173.

3. Arts and Sciences.

The Victoria and Albert Museum.

1. The Museum was open to the public during during 313 days of the year. The total number of visitors was 704,370, giving a daily average attendance of 2,250 as against a daily average of 2,382 in the preceding year.

Victoria Museum, Karáchi.

2. The number of ordinary visitors increased from 36,709 to 54,680. The Museum was also visited by 636 purda ladies. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,309 and expenditure to Rs. 1,308, the closing balance being Rs. 1,674. A few additions were made to the collections, chiefly of birds.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey of Western India.

The Superintendent toured for the most part in Central India, but he also paid visits to Gujarát and the Deccan. The most important work of restoration was that of the Gol Gumbaz at Bijápur on which Rs. 5,099 were spent. Repairs to the Ibrahim Rauza and Jami Masjid were continued at a cost of Rs. 3,833. Three mosques and tombs at Ahmedabad were repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,675. Rs. 3,000 were spent on repairs to the Buddhist stūpa, Thal Mir Rukan in Hyderabad. Altogether on ordinary and special repairs a sum of Rs. 43,620 was expended from Provincial and Imperial grants. During the year special attention has been paid to photographs, 189 negatives having been obtained. There were five finds of treasure trove during the year. A large metal image standing over 3 feet high, which the Superintendent believes to represent Brahma with his four heads or faces, was dug up near Mirpur Khás in Thar and Párkar. Several additions have been made to the Superintendent's archæological collection, and a local museum has been initiated in the Nagarkhana opposite the Gol Gumbaz at Bijápur.

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CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

For—

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-02 PARA 171 PAGES 75 177

1.—Established Church of England.

Establishment.

1. During the year under review the permanent strength of the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment was reduced by two chaplains having been transferred together with the stations of Neemuch and Nasirabad to the Bengal establishment under the charge of the Bishop of Nagpur. The total strength thus stands at 25. In addition to these, eight clergymen are in receipt of salaries from Government.

Buildings and general.

2. No church was consecrated during the year under report. A cemetery was consecrated at Dhulia. There were five ordinations, and 594 confirmations.

2.—Established Church of Scotland.

Services were regularly held in the churches maintained by Government for the use of the Church of Scotland at Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Kirkee. Regular services were held at Nasirabad, Mhow, Quetta and Aden, in churches maintained by Government and also in other churches at Quetta and Aden. Occasional services were held at Deolali, Khandala, Kotri, Mount Abu, Ziarat near Quetta, Purandhar and Taragarh. Services were also held at Neemuch, Belgaum and Ahmednagar by members of other churches acting as chaplains.

2. Stationery.

Purchases in England amounted to Rs. 1,31,692, which, with the previous balance, made up a total of Rs. 2,83,606. No English stores were purchased in India. Purchases of Indian stores amounted to Rs. 4,95,799, making with the previous balance a total of Rs. 5,90,233. Total issues Imperial, Provincial, Local Funds, and others, including adjustments, amounted to Rs. 6,03,340, and the balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,70,499. Receipts were almost Rs. 20,000 larger, and issues Rs. 6,000 less than in the previous year.

3. General Miscellaneous.

1.—Government Central Press.

The gross earnings of the Government Central Press, inclusive of those of the type-foundry attached to it, amounted to Rs. 5,21,563, while the expenditure, including wear and tear of plant and a book charge of Rs. 17,400 for the rent of the Press Building, amounted to Rs. 3,28,498. There was thus a net profit to Government of Rs. 1,93,068 against Rs. 1,00,064 in the previous year. Earnings increased by Rs. 73,587, and expenditure decreased by Rs. 19,416. The increase in the earnings was principally due to the large issue of Record of Right and Tagai forms, while the decrease in expenditure is chiefly accounted for by a revised method of payment to the piece-work compositors, and the curtailment of annual reports and a large decrease in the printing of the Land Alienation Registers.

2.—Government Printing Press, Karachi.

The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 60,118 and the expenditure to Rs. 42,504, leaving a profit of Rs. 17,614 or Rs. 1,876 less than last year. Last year's receipts were swelled by the printing of the Sindhi translation of the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the report of the Select Committee thereon.

3.—Government Photozincographic Office, Poona.

The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,04,691 and Rs. 73,780 against Rs. 93,767 and Rs. 69,263 last year. The balance in favour of the office rose from Rs. 24,503 to Rs. 30,911. The book value of official unpaid work rose to Rs. 66,898, while private paid work was valued at Rs. 32,004, against Rs. 26,474 in the previous year.